#### **端 MODERN LIVING**

# Conference on drugtaking comes to few helpful conclusions

The youth of the world has gone to er thought that the main motivation was pot and other drugs! The vision of curiosity. "But in addition to this comes the future seems grim. Young people are no longer interested in society. All they want is to prolong the trip as long as

The younger generation is hell-bent on self-destruction. Warning voices tell us these grim "facts" every day and pin the blame fairly and squarely on hashish.

Parents are up in arms, or just in tears. Teachers are filled with mistrust and trying to get to the bottom of it - are their pupils among the consumers of the

Doctors are taking seriously the task of investigating drugs and their possible ef-

fects.
Young people just laugh it off and keep the experiences they gain on their trips

They are up in arms about the criticism levelled at them for the way they take their pleasures. They point the accusing finger at the seductive drugs of the older generation, of the Establishment - tobacco, alcohol. They point out that these have a proven detrimental effect on

Why, they ask, are they pursued by the police for taking a drug whose harmful effects have never been adequately established whereas the older generation rots its brains and stomach lining with alcohol and happily inhales carcinogens

from an endless stream of cigarettes?

Prejudice prevails on both sides. Here there is hysteria, there provocation. Thus an objective judgement about what is a danger to society is made more difficult.

stein attempted to come to a more objective conclusion about this problem. The conference was entitled Jugend und Rauschmittel (Youth and Drugs).

Teachers, doctors, parents, social wel-fare workers and members of the church debated the problem of drugs in order to come to a conclusion that could help

them in their work among young people.

Doctors (including Klaus Wanke of the Frankfurt University Neurological Clinic), psychologists (including Professor Degkwitz from Freiburg), educationalists (including educational adviser Dr Gusti Gebhardt), officials from the criminal investigation department (represented by Frieb gation department (represented by Erich Panitz) were there to stimulate discus-

sions.
As always when this theme is discussed slogans were bandled about in Königstein. As always in discussions on this subject both sides defended their standpoint with such slogans as "The Danger of Addic-

Helmut Wanke said: "We have not yet been able to prove that addiction is the unavoidable outcome of taking drugs but everyone who takes them runs this risk. All narcotics, hashish too, can lead to bodily dependence, if not mental depen-

dence."

He added that the problem was particularly acute in adolescence. "Taking hashish regularly leads to increasing indifference and passivity, diminishes accomplishments and causes disinterest in work. A young person who regularly takes drugs will impede his personality development. He will achieve nothing, least of all the ability to change society.

Herr Wanke continued that the problem of addiction was not so widespread. The gravest danger of a large number of not-yet-mature people taking drugs was that they would never grow up to be complete people.

The conference set out to ascertain what motivated young people to take dyings in the first place.

Gusti Gebhardi as an educational advis-

the matter of prestige. Young people are like sheep and what the one decrees is 'in' must be copied."

Herr Wanke who works at the Advisory Centre for Victims of Addiction in Frankfurt spoke of other causes. He thought that the young turned to drugs because of the problem of finding an echelon in society, problems involving the business of becoming an adult and conflicts with parents as a result of the so-called genera-

He said that a young hashish taker had said at the Centre: "It gives me such a good feeling that even the old man

The welfare society was quoted as

fastest (and most expensive) jetliner,

the Boeing 747, was announced to

the world, some people have been

worrled about sharing a plane with

divided into five big "fiving rooms."

so many people:

being a seducer of young people to drugs.
It was stated that if youngsters were not
so spoilt they might learn the art of

The organisers of this conference did not invite drugtakers to participate since they foresaw this leading to an interminable stream of social criticism which they

Participants at the conference were agreed that saying "don't" was the worst thing to do. This just increases curiosity. In fact this collection of experts saw little future at all for parents in attempts to cut drugtaking among the young. They pointed out that young people do not tend to follow anything their parents say, but prefer to take their examples from people of their own age group.

around in two wide alsies. (in first

class you can even go upstairs,

to music. But we've also reserved

You can watch movies or listen

We won't serve meals from a

where we have a bar-lounge.)

They won't be, once they've seen one room for people who don't want

how they'll share it. The cabin is to be entertained.

the "facts of life". Young childrens be told unobtrusively that drug a

Doctors agreed that preventing famburg, 18 June 1970 better than cure for the sample Ninth Year - No. 427 - By air that little provision has been madel cure of people already hooked drug habit. There are no special ments in neurological clinics, no a centres and no rehabilitation come

The vision of the future is not s-Police state that in 1969 about --kilogrammes of hashish were conand that the number of people at; drug was increasing.

Plans are under way for a futurally

# Gusti Gebhardt said that if provented to exercise any influence; over their children they must thus over their children they must thus and what is right." Other experts stated that this provented be given as much primines.

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

C 20725 C

# Brandt policies stir up passions in Bonn

ference at which young people what drugs are asked . . . why?

Ulla Schools

Ulla Schools

Ulla Schools

Ulla Schools

Complaints of late about the hopeless conformism of the major political parties ought, after recent Bundestag debates, to have given way to delight at the renaissance of confrontation.

Will a plane
With 400 seats

Millions of televiewers were once again ment is like in which passions flare over the future course of policies. The days of the party-political cartel are over and one with. Delight in dispute is still alive and kicking, And how!

Many an observer who in the sixtles immented about the allegedly inevitable to many an observer who in the sixtles immented about the allegedly inevitable to oppor of parliamentarism in this country has already had his fill of the attributes of parliamentary campalgning.

It can hardly be termed a sight for sore eyes when a major parliamentary party tries its hand at leaving the Chamber in pretest. It is even less gratifying to hear a

rotest. It is even less gratifying to hear a arliamentary party chairman accuse the hristian Democrata of establishing a ilmate suitable for right-wing extremism

to the point of murder lust.

- Debate that was tough but to the point would be more readily desired of scussion of the budget estimates. This, hough, was something no one was pre-pared to provide. Let it not be forgotten hat election campaign fever is with us. In a week's time mid-term elections are

o be held in three states. It remains to be

#### IN THIS ISSUE

its international role Obscenity and pornography discussed at Düsseldorf EDUCATION Henkel works language laboratory aids employees to learn English swiftly THE ECONOMY Unions and management work

together to diagnose economic

TECHNOLOGY vehicles of the future

These are only a few features of our new plane. We're happy to have it. And we think our passengers will be, too. **⊗** Lufthansa

Even so, it is good that the Bundestag has once more become the scene of major

debates, as it was in the fiftles. As then it is once again a matter of grave and far-reaching decisions on foreign and German Question policy.

World affairs have left the two Chancellors who can justly claim to have decided the guidelines of policy, Adenauer and Brandt, with little time for domestic po-

In the first six years of his administration Adenauer battled for military inte-gration of the Federal Republic within a Western alliance.

Brandt is now battling to gain acceptance of the consequences of this po-licy of Western integration. He proposes to make the reality of division more bearable by means of mutual respect of the existing state of affairs: two states and West Berlin linked to the Federal Re-

No one should be surprised that this policy today is giving rise to passions on a par with those of 1950, when Interior Minister Heinemann, now Federal President, tendered his resignation.

It is strange how many developments are being repeated, even if in reverse. The Opposition's repeated laments that Willy Brandt is not keeping them adequately informed about his real aims bring to mind the days when Konrad Adenauer kept the Bundestag in the dark, to put it mildly, for years about his rearmament

Equally serious decisions are at stake now; the change is morely one of direction. The Grand Coalition, of which a breakthrough to inevitable and possibly unpopular decisons might have been expected, ground to a standstill in its own

It is impossible to negotiate with the GDR as's treaty partner and at the same time to insist on the legal claim to the sole right to represent the whole nation and on the negation of the GDR's state-

Not can an agreement on renuniciation of the use of force with the Soviet Union

#### Poles in Bonn

Deputy Polish Foreign Minister Josef Winiewigz (left) arrived at Rhine-Main airport, Frankfurt, on the morning of 7 June heading a delegation to continue negotiations between Poland and the Federal Republic of Germany in Bonn. He is seen being welcomed by Dr. Schwerzmann, right, Bonn's head of protocol. In this, the fourth round of talks, the Bonn delegation will be led by Walter School, Federal Foreign Minister. The Poles will reply to the proposals made by State Secretary Duckwitz in Warsaw last April. (Photo dea)

be envisaged, as it has been since Chancellor Ethard's days, while persistently evading the issue of respecting frontiers in Eastern Europe.

Adenauer proffered a foreign policy that formed a watertight unit; in his way Brandt is doing the same. In both cases the Opposition has an important part to

play.

The growing intensity of debate in Bonn is a sign that crucial decisions are again in the offing. The question is: Will the new policy towards the Eastern Bloc benefit coexistence of peoples and nations, peace and security?

There can, on the other hand, be no doubt whatsoever that it is not a matter of treason and is indeed irresponsible in the extreme to oppose the policy on grounds of betraying the national

improvement of the situation of West Berlin, considerable progress would have

There can and ought to be no doubt that the link between renunciation of the use of force and the Berlin question is one of the essentials of Brandt's Eastern Bloc policy:

Partly on Brandt's account Egon Bahr's Moscow mission fell thto discredit. Initial Opposition scorn about pointless tours of the ante-chambers in the Soviet capital soon gave way to anxiety lest Brandt's emissary had negotiated an entire treaty

The government spokesman meanwhile assures all and sundry that Bahr submitted not's draft but merely notes of his' talks in Moscow to the Federal Cabinet. So Foreign Minister Walter School still has leeway to conduct genuine negotiations: provided, that is, that the Cabinet take a firm policy stand before the end of the

Of late Scheel's role has been contradictory enough. Initial eagerness to leave for Moscow forthwith has been succeeded by

is there still a possibility that after the elections and consideration of the pros and cons and all facets of the new Eastern Bloc polloy government and Opposition may yet reach a common viewpoint?

If not, the Brandt administration could not be blamed for trying to push through its policy with a bare majority, as Ade-nauer did in his time.

A general election, at which the Social Democrats are hinting, is as unlikely as the rapier thrust of a vote of constructive no-confidence with which Christian Democratic parliamentary party chairman -Rainer Barzel is threatening,
For a vote of no-confidence the Oppo-

sition needs not only a majority but also an alternative Chancellor. Hans Schuster (Süddeutsche Zeltung, 6 June 1970)

FOREIGN AFFAIRS 25-year-old UN must reassess

Electric power and the

Since the world's largest and You'll have a lot of space to walk carriage. We'll serve them by hand And to serve you fast, every room has its own kitchen. (You can also have special food if you're on a dist.)

> seen whether the three elections will prove to be the test of support for the overnment that they are reputed to be but there can be no denying that they are giving rise to emotions comparable with what would be expected at general elec-

#### West Berlin pivotal to any East-West agreements

do so or to provoke others into Western powers have done, that it intends doing so is to eliminate oneself from serious consideration in the necessary debate on the pros and cons.

A new stab-in-the-back legend is not designed to clarify the situation, which is badly necessary. It merely represents psychological groundwork for civil war as in the twenties.

What, then, would be the advantages and disadvantages of a treaty renouncing the use of force? There can be no ideal solution, merely improvements. Renun-clation by the Soviet Union of its claimed untilateral right to intervene would be

one, This claim, based on the enemy state articles of the UN Charter, has been a source of anxiety for years. Were the Soviet Union prepared to declare, as the

to exercise this right only within the context of joint Four-Power responsibility for Germany, this alone would serve the interests of peace. It would also be a step forward if

mutual respect of frontiers in Central Europe were to be combined with acknowledgment in principle of the treaty links of both parties.

This would almost amount to squaring the circle in that territorial integrity would on the one hand be respected yet on the other the option for self-deter-mination not excluded and the way left open for a formal peace treaty to end the Second World War.

If, finally, and in concurrence with the Soviet Union, the coming into force of the treaty could be made dependent on an



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#### **MITTER** FOREIGN AFFAIRS

# 25-year-old UN must reassess its international role

Pomp and circumstance out of all proportion to the success archieved will countries have been invited to attend the twenty-fifth full session of the General mark the twenty-fifth anniversary of the United Nations.

Commemoration celebrations are to begin at the historic venue in San Francisco where, on 26 June 1945, the UN Charter was signed by 51 founder nations,

Its influence on world affairs has so far proved illusory. Its ideals will nonetheless remain valid for the future.

The hollow pathos of festive speeches is not what is needed to gain greater respect for the UN Charter despite past disappointments.

The inevitable smokescreen of alien praise and proud self-portrayal could well merely cloud the prospect of unutilised opportunities here and now - yet it cannot disguise the fact that the UN is in a profound state of crisis.

Do the diplomats at UN headquarters on the banks of New York's East River seriously propose to call on the younger generation to give their organisation the

Ingenious observers ask this question in respect of the first world youth meeting to be held under the aegis of U Thant in New York from 9 to 18 July to mark the

This gathering is probably doomed to failure from the start. Formally it will as development aid, birth control, environlittle establish the universal nature of the mental protection and peaceful exploita-UN as General Assemblies have in the tion of space and the seabed the UN past and on individual issues the chosen representatives of the various governments are unlikely to depart from the

Autumn will show what importance is

aments that the European Economic

lities are as old as the EEC itself. There

has been no lack of good intentions of changing this state of affairs in the past,

optimistically talked in terms of a poli-

tical union that should be set up at the

secret. The Community engaged in em-

Hopes died with the failure in 1962 of

committee has not yet completed its task.

The subject has nonetheless been dis-

clussed by the Foreign Ministers of the

Six. At first glance the outcome of their

two-day deliberations at Viterbo, near

Rome, sounds an optimistic note. They

propose to niest twice a year to exchange

On past occasions the Foteign Ministers

of the Six have, of course, already been known to compare notes on Moscow,

Indo China and the Middle Bast. Now,

however, this exchange of views, as it is

views on foreign policy problems.

same time as the Common Market.

gration.

General de Gaulle.

litical cooperation.

Robert Schuman, one of the great post-

twenty-fifth full session of the General

It is hoped that they will deliver their eulogies on the United Nations between 19 and 24 October.

Will a summit meeting between President Nixon and Premier Kosygin come about or will not even Premier Wilson (should he be re-elected) and President Pompidou feel the need to pay their

Even if they were only to pay lip service to the aims of the organisation their mere presence would considerably boost UN prestige.

Meetings between leading statesmen on the side, as it were, not to mention specific ageements on problems with which the UN has proved unable to cope, would be of inestimable value and effect.

Following sober scrutiny the world or-ganisation could, in view of its evident owerlessness in the face of conflicts nvolving the interests of the Great Powers, come to the possibly revolutionary conclusion that it can neither be an international parliament nor assume an international police role.

By renouncing political activity and limiting itself to the extensive sectors of could embark on worthwhile projects with a prospect of success.

Yet although the war in Indo-China is known policies of their respective coun- beyond the scope of the United Nations ries.

— heither People's China nor North or South Vietnam are UN members - and really still attached to the UN. Heads of the Middle East conflict is dealt with state and government of all member- mainly within the framework of FourPower talks the UN continues to try and

THE GERMAN TRIBUNE

UN members are now being called on to make fresh proposals as to how the organisation can do so - by way of an anniversary competition, as it were.

What form is an effective means to take when East and West could not even reach agreement on a modest permanent UN peace force?

Finland hopes to have made a constructive proposal in suggesting that the Secu-Council convene in camera twice a year to mediate on issues over which dispute has arisen.

Neither during the Cold War period nor since, with the prospect of peaceful co-existence, has the Security Council succeeded in performing the role for which it was originally intended, that of being an incorruptible guardian of international peace and security: ...

Whenever the crunch came the former five great powers resorted to the veto: the Soviet Union 25 times, France and Britain four times each and the United States and Nationalist China on one occasion

After the Security Council was enlarged from eleven to fifteen members efforts were made whenever possible to reach agreement before voting. The result has been weak and vaguely-worded resolutions followed by arguments as to their interpretation and application.

Although other bodies rank more highthan the Secretary-General the man and his position have in recent years increasingly been equated with the entire

In the case of U Thant of Burma his hesitation in critical situations and his tendency to give in to demands that should have been resisted have been to the detriment of the UN.

The emergence of a new assessment of the UN's role will depend to a large oxient on the election next year of U Thant's seccessor. Relations between soow and Washington and the chile international climate will not be without influence on the voting. Manfred Neuber

(DIE WELT, 2 June 1970)

#### Common Market and political union

war advocates of European integration, termed, is to become a permanent fix-

There was talk at Viterbo of political operation that was thus to be accelerated. Mention was even made of political The course events actually took is nounion again, though not by the French.

bittered tussles over market regulations And this is where scepticism sets in.

Political union within the framework of without making any scrious attempt to the EEC as envisaged by a number of member-states and demanded by Bonn is progress from economic to political internot, for the time being at least, what the so-called Fouchet Plan to breathe, Prance wants. The union would have to political life into the Common Market. be a bloc with supra-national political Changes were not to come about until the powers and France has no intention of sanctioning this.

December 1969 Hague summit following the departure from the political scene of The Six ought, the final communique stated, to consider the possibility of potion, Foreign Minister Schumann of France, commenting on the problem of political integration expressed his This they have done. The detailed cons teached by a working party pleasure at seeing that "France's con-sistently-held views" were now accepted cliaired by M. Davignon of Belgium have yet to be made public, and indeed the

by fellow-members. fellow-members. What might that mean? General What might that mean? General de Gaulle too made repeated demands for political cooperation. He never tired of insisting that the Common Market talk with one voice. It had, he maintained, a right to a say in world affairs.

The General, of course, felt that this was a matter for French leadership. He wanted to harness the economic power of

wanted to harness the economic power of the EEC for his own political ends.

His successors do not go quite so far though they also believe in France's "natural role" as the leader of Western Europe. M. Pompidou may be a Gaullist but

he is more flexible, and above all more calistic than the General, though, He at most thinks what the General said out

France's attitude towards Britain at Vi-terbo shows how Gaullist an approach the French continued to adam approach French continued to adopt. They wanted to exclude Whitehall from foreign policy consultations until Britain is a full mem-

Dutch Foreign Minister Joseph Luns At The Hague summit; which He re-vorthe Dutch, Luna and rece growing in-peatedly referred to as an important miletion of Western Europe was a must.

Le Monde on the eve of Viterbo. The expansion of the Common Market and Bonn's dialogue with the Eastern Bloc, it was stated, make it incumbent the governments of the Six to seek new ways and means of cooperation

True enough. One of the main aims of olitical cooperation as understood by General de Gaulle was to keep this country under control. Viewed in this light Willy Brandt's policy towards the Eastern Bloc may indirectly be of benefit to uropean integration.

So despite scepticism as to political union Viterbo nonetheless represented a good start.

Hans Rademacher (Kölder Stadt-Anzeiger, 2 June 1970)

Paris encourages

Bonn to reach HOME AFFAIRS Moscow agreemen

President Pompidou has indul-plain speaking, informing Son eign Minister Gromyko in Par France would like the talk to Bonn and Moscow to be crowned a pparently the political scene in the success.

At the present impeture this a Federal Republic has gone through

At the present juncture this represent concouragement for possible double and possible double bonn but more than anything else indication to the Soviet visitor that ce has no intention of competing Bonn for detente.

France shows little inclinations in vide the Soviet Union with an appear of playing off Bonn against for a brawl.

France shows little inclinations in the right and the left of the political spectrum, particularly when the television cameras appeared, flared up into a brawl.

ty of playing off Bonn against has into a brawl.

Welcome as this right word star "This same scene which a few years ago moment and in the right place at would have been officially classed as a

can be no mistaking the context int public disturbance and occasion for the France would like to see succession police to go into action now gives rise to cow for this country. M. Pompidou emphasised to his themselves from three young people.

guest — no doubt also with a dr 'Our' constitutional and phuralistic deBonn's direction — that Franchi inderacy, usually presented in a black and Republic reconciliation is a falt as white form as exemplary as a contrast to and that the economic develops the totalitarian system on the other side Western Europe is being consolid of the Iron Curtain seems to have deve-

pragmatic basis.

France clearly sees the need at It is the ground on which anti-parliament at last to head in the direction of a tarian groups squabbles !:. but repeatedly stresses, on occasion :: Concerned voices are being heard more incomprehensible agitation, that it often warning ever more forcefully, "just deral Republic is firmly tied to a like the Weimar Republic!".

within this framework, and so tion of extremism in the Federal Repubpapering over differences of opinior lie on the new Ostpolitik, but this is the Soviet Union, France continues certainly not the case. prepared to pursue General de Gr. It is, however, an example of the posaim of detente and cooperation with sibilities, of change in a parliamentary

ern Europe.

M. Pompidou's express assaus supposedly petrified. Aggressive demonthis intention to his Soviet visitor at strations against the "system" have deepficant to the extent that since the er, even if only slightly rational bases. the of General de Cantle the in place of the democratic order of the government has made no secret fiftles with no militant demonstrations, anxiety lest France's new leaders is without streetfighting; without black lists venience's sake abandon their tiring and assessination attempts a free political al position within the West. Style has come in which increasingly in emphasising, even more the crosses the border into the realms of

General used to the role of Wester violence and criminal acts. 1770 1 1011 1011 rope, his successors show not the si ... As irresistible as a wave of fashion the inclination of allowing themselves comance of guerilla warfare and revoluled along the anti-Communist ward tion is spreading. Already it is felt in a past generation of "Europeans," beatnik and bohemian circles that phya past generation of "Europeans," beatnik and bohemian circles that phyRobert Schuman and Konrad Ais sigal and psychic terror is gradually being
The encouragement given Bonny made gesellschaftsfähig (socially acceptsident Pompidou during Mr Gras able)
visit to Paris must be taken at fact applied newly developed fighting forms of
(Frankfurier Rundschau, 4 lest, the new ultra-left, for, attacking the
"system" are hastily taken up by the

The German Cribial weapons of the European, Liberation Empire. Is there a threat of returning to the mobile?

gablic?

2. After 1919 parliamentary and demo-fratic forces quickly slipped into a mi-nority. The black, red and gold could not make a stand against the black, white and

Ted lithe red and the swastika. Private apples held the streets. few, years in which majoritiy rule allowed "normal", parliamentary government. Overt or latent civil war on the one hand, on the other

completed the picture.

of These very slogans show how far, the Boan republic now as ever is removed from the Weimar situation, despite the conspiratorial activities of many political

activists on the extreme right and left.

j Outwardly meetings in Kassel and other fluoritant conferences create an impression of polarisation of political forces.

But the statement of political forces. But the slogan word "polarisation" which has recently come into fashion, is often used in a deceptive way.

Polarisation can have two meanings:

sediorial stolia of leading name to produce the probability of Garmony, they are plete translations of the original test.

Firstly paying the way to a two-party way couldged or editorially reduced.

Which is desired by liberal partialistic number, which appears on the way.

It all correspondence please quelt your strength democracy with a government to the right of your address.

This has for many decades proved

to be the best political basis for a free and

No return to disturbances

fanatical opponents of the constitutional parliamentary state who are riddled with ideologies. It can mean increasing control over the "street" with all the trappings of street- and house-to-house fighting.

ponents of the system which is deadly for a free constitutional State.

tive polarisation was missed and a government monopoly offered no platform for malcontents there was an escalation of

It was a pleasant surprise at the end of this period that in spite of this - or because of it? - a majority of 95 per cent of the electorate (they could be called the silent majority) gave their vote to the major, more or less liberal parties.

This could be the foundation stone of future political strength. The present set up is far removed from the "republic without republicans" of Weimar.

The silent but enfranchised majority about whom I am talking is not to be compared with either a crypto-fascist majority or with a group of petty bourgeois reactionaries.

These people are grouped quite naturally into more conservative and more progressive factions. But what binds these groups together is the knowledge, gained from experience, of totalitarian systems in the past and present-day inhuman dic-

They are united by the will to hammer out unavoidable conflicts according to the rules of democracy and constitutio-

It may well be that now as ever trust in the healthy rationality in humankind will the treatment of the large production in a

of Weimar Republic freedom-loving society.

Secondly it can imply increasing control of the political field of power by

> To cut a long story short: polarisation, the concentration of constitutional forces in large popular parties with the power to govern, offering genuine legal alternatives is still the most effective means of combatting the polarisation of extremist op-

It was not merely by chance that in the years of the Grand Coalition when posi-



Demonstrations in Kassel during the Brandt-Stoph meeting (Photo: Wolfgang Haut/Frankfurter Aligemeine Zeitung für Deutschland)

he betrayed and that even after the change of government in Bonn the propagandists of contra-violence, whose mot-to is: Destroy whatever tries to destroy you will spread their contradictory

gospels.
The difference between APO (extraparliamentary opposition) and the IPO which is said to have replaced it, and signifies opposition within the parties, is scarcely discernible.

It is logical outcome of the virtual two party system and as such is a step in the right direction.

It offers the opportunity for integration as long as the political parties are strong enough in themselves and have strong enough convictions to counteract the infiltration of ideologies.

The tendency in this country unlike

France for example, is to liberalise the right to demonstrate, but not to extend it to antifragmentation legislation.

That tendency speaks for the political understanding of humanity and the capability to learn of the much despised Establishment ('a' word which should be used with caution and treated with cau-After the excesses of misguided rigo-

rousness and misguided tolerance a much needed educational process has got under way, can be weat they congoing a constant

Long the property of

Politicians and police officials, legal organisations and journalists are learning.

A consensus of opinion on the rules of the game must be taken following the so-called creation of insecurity. The rules must be carefully drawn up and followed to the letter and a line must be drawn on the degree of violence that will be permitted. There will be no repeat of Weintar.

(Siddeutsche Zeitung, 30 May 1970)

#### New appointments in SPD leadership

C arlo Schmild and Kate Strobel are no longer represented on the Social Democratic Party executive which was elected recently by the executive committee.

Carlo Schmid's position was taken by national executive secretary Hans-Jürgen Wischnewski, Annemarie Ronger took Health Minister Kate Strobel's place on the executive.

The eleven-strong executive committee is made up of Willy Brandt, his deputies Helmut Schmidt and Herbert Wehner, treasuer Alfred Nau, Egon Franke, Heinz Kohn, Georg Leber, Alex Möller and Pro-fessor Karl Schiller.

MEUE RUHR ZEITUNG, 1 June 1970) conclusion of the extension of the effective

Defence debate waffles on

no worse today than seven months ago, when the Social Democrat-Free Democrat

coaliton came to power. A district of the Copposition has levelled carefully aimed oriticism at Helmut Schnidt, the Defence Minister, claiming that cuts and deletions he has made in the arms allocation have reduced the degree of security in this Bederal Republic in years to come. But Opposition criticism was destrucfered. A strain of the base of the about

CDU experts know well enough that the degree of security in the Federal Republic is more considerably reduced by limiting Bundeswehr establishments than by cutting the defence budget.

CDU speakers in the debate gave asstrances therefore that they would back Schmidt up to the bilt in his efforts to relieve Bundeswehr understaffing. This requires money at the an

The Opposition is speaking on one hand of cuts in the arms allocation and then demanding a greater increase in the defence budget. But it did not force the point since an increase in defence expenditure at the expense of education

encordadi and grainer marked of The excessive haste in forming and building up. the! Bundeswehr and its excessive dimenison from the start have thrown up so many self-contradicting problems that: the present government initiative in setting priorities has come

rather too late than too early, waller or Anyhow the debate proved that the government still lacks the courage to carry out genuine, consistent, longterm planning. Talk of possible troop reduct tions in East and West is an Indication of perplexity concerning long-term defence plandings are the placed at agent a

Plans of this kind can never be based on hopes alone, of I have not believe and be Brandt's and Helmut Sc statements that a situation could arise where the defence budget greatly increases again after a few years must be greeted with scepticism.

in the mid-seventies, the demands of educational policy on the budget as a whole will be higher than at present and scarcely leave room for great increases in

pay more for the American troops stationed in this country next year, with the result that there will be another increase in expenditure.

Since expenditure on arms can only be put to a limited extent it seems likely that in the long run cuts and re-structuring and social welfare allocations would be the Bundeswehr will have to be under taken, (Handelsblatt, 4 June 17

# ber of the Common Market.

The compromise reached (Britain is to attend the second day of consultations) came about at this country's request. A great deal has happened since the

General's departure from the political stage to provide food for thought for a number of Common Market countries, including France.

made no bones about matters in a recent poser of this country. For this reason alone, he commented, political unifica-

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The debate on the Bonn government's White Paper on Federal Republic security and the state of the Bundeswehr unfortunately differed completely from

the White Paper Itself.
The Opposition offered little more than superficial tactics. Pointing out the future of the Bundeswehr in the late seventies with hopes and aspirations which were either illusory or downright deceitful the government ided to offer some consola-

Composition spokesman Zimmermann Klepsch and Wörner reproached the govenment in more or less plain terms for allegedly cutting down the security of the Federal Republic.

As far as the efforts being made by this

country, in connection with our Nato partners, to bring about political detente and as far as the present situation in the Bundeswehr is concerned this accusation is absolutely unfounded:

The fact that offers of negotiations are being made in no way implies diminution of security.

Christian Social Union member Zimmermann's question to the government about what it would do if Nato suggestions for considered troop reductions in the East and West is rejected by the East is highlighted. Offers of negotiations do not diminish the security of the State. On the contrary they must be an essential part of

any present day defence policy. The fighting force of the Bundeswehr is

#### **POLITICS**

### Karl Moersch replaces Ralf Dahrendorf at the FO

the Free Democrats (FDP) came to the conclusion that they stood most chance of attracting new voters from among those who rise quickly up the social

The most well known riser, sociologist and former Social Democrat in the ranks of the FDP, Ralf Dahrendorf is leaving for Brussels on 1 July. Karl Moersch will replace him as parliamentary State Secretary in Bonn.

Dahrendorf suddenly appeared in the limelight as a symbol for the new FDP, advocating a policy of accepted conflict,



Ralf Dahrendorf

a policy where disagreements should not be denied or suppressed.

Mobility, performance and competition were the watchwords of his personal party programme. One of his visions was an FDP politician, perhaps himself, becoming Federal Chancellor in 1973.

Raif Dahrendorf's father was a Social Democrat and member of the Reichstag until 1933. Dalirendorf was born in 1929 in Hamburg. He joined the SPD in 1947 at the age of eighteen, but stopped paying his membership subscription in 1952. In the SPD, contrary to other parties, this is

tantamount to resignation.

In January 1968 he appeared at the FDP pary congress in Freiburg as the party's chief ideologist. He wore a pink carnation in his buttonhole. Standing on a car roof, he took part in a discussion with Rudi Dutschke, at that time leader of the Socialist Students' Union,

no more than eight weeks membership of the FDP he was elected on to the Federal Executive, ....

Shortly afterwards the supported recognition of the Oder-Neisse frontier and was told by his party chairman that his views were not in accord with those of

Recent statements by Dahrendorf show that he now does not want to go as far in German and Eastern European policy as party, leader Waiter, Scheel, the Roreign

Minister.

Dahzendorf is a sociologist; having taken a doctorate in this subject in Hamburg at the age of 23 and then, two years later, in London, He has taught the subject in Saarbrücken, Tübingen, Harvard and British Columbia

British Columbia 1969 he left Constance to

fter considering their future and be-fore forming a coalition with the Social Democrats (SPD) in the Bundestag, for cultural policy.

Now that he is becoming one of the nine highest civil servants of the Common Market Commission in Brussels, he will have to pay most of his attention to foreign relations. He has become a commissioner instead of a Chancellor.

Dahrendorf sat silently by the side of Walter Scheel in the Foreign Office, in no way emanating verbal mobility, when the Minister first announced the name of his

If ever there was similarity between Dahrendorf and Moersch, it is that they both bear the fashionable label of being radical liberals. Both stood side by side for a time as Young Democrats who had

But even if Dahrendorf is said to have changed, Moersch has remained what many people call a left-wing liberal.

Moersch likes to point out his liberal tradition. His grandfather supported the Württemberg Volkspartel, his father its successor, the German Democratic Party.

Karl Moersch was born in Württemberg in 1929. He joined the FDP/DVP at the age of twenty. In 1959 he became a town councillor in Oberursel in the Taunus. He entered the Bundestag via the reserve list in 1964 and two years ago became a member of the nine-man FDP executive.

A journalist by profession, he has worked in Oberndorr, Ludwigshären, Frankfurt and Bonn.

Moersch is one of the quickest and sharpest speakers in the Bundestag. Kurt Georg Klesinger used to leave his seat when Moerach got up to speak.

As Parliamentary State Secretary in the Foreign Office and the representative of the Foreign Minister in certain fields. especially cultural policy, he will have to keep a firm rein on his temperament when speaking and will have to make less use of his polemic talents.

Overnment plans for law reform have met with grave doubts from the Fed-

eral Law Association. In a press state-

ment, the association feared that reform

would not lead to any saving in ex-

penditure but would mean increased costs

It noted with consternation that the sederal government had already intro-

duced individual measures without giving

sufficient details of the plans to lawyers,

the largest legal group.

In the reform plans of the Federal
Ministry of Justice, the Law Association

sees a backward step in the administra-

tion of justice and an encroschment on

the rights of every citizen seeking justice.

structure, and merging 800 police and

ninety county courts to form 350 new-

type courts, it would be simpler, and less

expensive, the press statement says, to

merge smaller courts into more efficient

police courts, even a combinerally par-

The Chamber also raised objections

against what is known as the acceleration

clause as this largely reduces the chance

of introducing new material in an appeal

Instead of introducing a three-tier legal

of at least 4,000 million Marks.

Rudolf Strauch



Karl Moersch

#### Public attitudes of government aims surveyed

With the biggest survey in its history up to now the Social Democratic Party (SPD) is to investigate the opinions of the citizens of the Federal Republic on government policy and its aims for the

Hans-Jürgen: Wischnewski, the SPD business manager, announced at a press conference in Bonn on 1 June that two and a half million questionnaires would be sent out to households, factories and residential areas in the next six weeks.

The questions are concerned mainly with German and Eastern European policy; economic policy and welfare policy

The SPD wants to know whether citizens consider talks with the German Democratic Republic (GDR) to be right, whether they should be continued even though success may not be immediately visible and whether the government should also recognise the Oder-Neisse frontier. Recognition of the GDR is not mentioned.

In economic policy, the SPD wants to know whether the government should consider unemployment to stabilise prices immediately and whether citizens expect an increase in their real earnings in 1970. (DIE WELT, 2 June 1970)

According to dpa, the complete executive of this country's Association of

Judges in Passau has spoken out against shortening a lawyer's period as junior barrister from thirty to 21 months, a measure being considered by the Ministry

Bernd Drees, chairman of the Associa-

tion and president of the Düsseldorf

county court, said that the minimum

Junior barristers should be employed in

any of them for a longer period of time.

Drees opposed efforts to have petty

disputes arbitrated by justices of the peace, lay people who have been specially

well educated. The Judges Association

did not think much of this proposal as it

would not help to preserve a unified system of judges.

(STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, I June 1970)

period of practical training.

(DIE WELT, 3 June 1970)

Law reform meets with opposition

from lawyers and judges

#### Expellees - the state INTER GERMAN RELATIONS

#### Recognition of the GDR has rough extras in the part political arena aspects for both sides

The former League of Expelles often used to accuse the Unim ties, the CDU and the CSU, of the interest of the was no mistaking the words of little attention to the interest of Peter Lorf, the German Democratic process and refusees.

Peter Lorf, the German Democratic Of course this was not true Republic delegation's press spokesman, on many Bavarians viewed the expellet he evening of the Kassel meeteven more suspicion than they one between Willy Brandt and Willi Stoph. "Prussians", Bavarian parlance for a There would be further talks between unfortunate enough to have been he two German heads of government, he the north.

Christian Social Union (CSU) repared to give the GDR full diplomatic Franz Josef Strauss is now construction. Willi Stoph, Chairman of the GDR's attorneys of the expellees. But in linisterial Council, was less blunt two more the character of foreign policy karl Eduard von Schnitzler, East Berlin's in the special case of the Federal of Commentator, who had also come to mestic motives as well.

He said that the GDR was willing to

mestic motives as well.

For Strauss the expelless are algorithm to the talks as soon as Bonn showanother group that can be mobile ed a realistic attitude in the basic quesused in national and party politication of diplomatic recognition. tions. The Social Democrats (SPD) Since then there has been no further other hand believe that time has comment from East Berlin as to how and the sting from the problem of byten everything is to continue. Socialist pelices and will finally solve it. mestic motives as well.

pelices and will finally solve it. Unity Party (SED) officials are sparing The Federal government, a fawith their statements.

llever in the opinion poils, support in a radio discussion programme broad-view with figures gained by many cast by the Deutschlandsender Rudi Sing tutes operating in this field.

According to these statistics, of the control of th

shows a certain degree of resignation step could only be the opening of full Recognition of the present step could only be the opening of full frontiers is accepted by a majority. Comrades Kurt Hager and Paul Verner the home population and also by fortag nothing to add to this when they 45 par coul of refugees and expeller appeared before the press (after some

Because of the different proporthesitation) during the party congress of these two sections in the populationthe Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin is still a narrow majority for recog(SEW).

Many people link their agreement Hager's comment was: "When this basic the hope of better relations with Equestion is clear, there can be discussion and the Extractor Pleas. on all points." and the Eastern Bloc.

Of course anyone gathering W pelless around him once again of R ed flags were draped discreetly along that their vote will not decide and R the walls, the delegates' brief-cases vincial assembly elections.

incial assembly elections. Were green and delicate roses adorned the But the term "policy of renund tible, contrasting with the snow-white extends to other political areas, its table-sloth. unreliability as far as the nation? This was the respectable face of the cerned, a lack in the will of self-of Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin and too little suitability for fore (SEW) at its second party congress on 23

cy. May in the historical assembly hall of the Those who ignore the interests Neue West in the suburb of Neukölin. expellees today, the argument got! After all, the Party would like to intermediate the rights and with prove their two per cent share of the vote other groups in favour of certain postat the elections next spring and the towns

other groups in favour of certain possait the elections next spring and the towns successes.

This is the actual battle between blood-red and revolutionary.

position and government. The explicit The fact that the extreme left-wing are just stage extras that time has the extra-parliamentary opposition (APO) up.

groups have no wish to understand this The SPD, and the Free Democrafice and thus spoil the whole business angers hope that a forecast of this type was the SEW more than the posters of Mao prove true. They are beginning to Testung.

culate the possible counter-reaction of the posters of the most frequently discussed discontent of wide sections of the posters at the party congress was how and pageressive demands in everyday! the APO could be won over to the aims

and aggressive demands in everyday the APO could be won over to the aims littles.

It is of course not aggressive to dem iAt any rate, the SEW would like to the right of self-determination ion distinguish itself from those who take Germans and place the expelies the part in street battles and stone throwing demand of his association was a two year have a homeland over the realities cra and would like to meet with more success the administration of justice, in legal counsel and in general administration, the after the War, and when all is said in its underground activities in factories, trades unions and youth groups. Association believes. At present junior barristers go through at least ten posts without having the chance of working in done, by the War,

done by the War.

But this method will not sesult in tretum of the Eastern territories of the Eastern territories of the bring an atmosphere of calm into lost extraordinary party congress ago. At the bring an atmosphere of calm into lost extraordinary party congress last year it policy.

Public opinion here goes through all sections. Many expellers optimistic.

For many middle class citizens alienatlation and some of the home popular than that in a more expellee manner than the first return of the same as the home optimistic.

For many middle class citizens alienatlation and some of the home popular than that in a more expellee manner than the first return of the same as the first congress four years ago. At the extraordinary party congress ago. At the described as difficult. Now statements on the subject are essentially more optimistic.

For many middle class citizens alienatlies think in a more expellee manner than the first return of the subject are essentially more optimistic.

For many middle class citizens alienatlies in a lounge suit acceptable, as superficial and dangerous point to this.

Manifest Geografication may be. (Kieler Nachrichten, 2 June 19

# DIE STEIT WOCHELERTUNG WIE POLITIK WINTERSTEIN, WANDEL UND MINEUR.

"Kassel ended with the proposal of a pause for thought," Verner said. "I hope that the Federal government learns something during this pause."

When asked whether the GDR government would also use this pause for thought they replied that East Berlin always thought about how peace could be safeguarded in Germany.

They ignored all mention that Chancelfor Brandt had held out the prospect of a solution to the question of recognition if he were to receive an answer beforehand as to what concrete results there would be in the interest of people in Germany.

This offer, made by Brandt in Kassel, is an embarrassment to the SED. Until now it has not replied in detail to it or the Chancellor's twenty-point programme.

Brandt's words were not taken seriously. They were dismissed as a manocurre to conceal the actually far-reaching aims of Bonn's policy against the GDR.

SED reactions show what was beforehand only assumed - Will Stoph and his comrades travelled to Kassel with the intention of allowing the meeting to end as it did.

But the more cooperative Willy Brandt became, the more difficult it must have been for them to reject his offers and justify their course.

The things that went wrong at Kassel did not alter the result in any way, but only made the SED's tactics more easy. It sparked off a campaign in the GDR in which the Federal Republic was re-

presented as a State dominated by reactionary and neo-Nazi clements.

Newspaper headlines drummed this into the people: "Nazi provocations were planned", "Nazi terror, disrepect shown to GDR flag, disorderly riots - this is what lies behind Bonn's talk of peace, freedom and humanity".

Journalists claimed that people who were willing to rip up flags today would be pulling down the border posts to-morrow. And this was not only applied to extremist minorities but to the Federal Republic as a whole.

SED propaganda tried to ignore the fact that Stoph had not accepted what Brandt had offered. Renunciation of force, respecting frontiers and statehood, limitation of sovereignty to one's own territory, the exchange of plenipotentiaries and agreement regarding membership of international organisations would, all in all, have been de facto recognition.

But this was rejected in favour of the formula "full diplomatic recognition". It is now becoming obvious that the GDR is tying its own hands by using legal con-cepts. This was the miastake of earlier governments in the Federal Republic.

It is not at all true that the GDR insists upon full diplomatic recognition whenopening relations with a country. It only insists on this where the Federal Republic

The GDR already has consulates and trade missions in many countries without having full diplomatic relations, it had long had contacts with Algeria before full diplomatic relations were agreed upon one day before the Kassel meeting.

When the GDR government demands different, relations with the Federal Re-

the result of their fear of an alleged neo-Fascist and imperialist danger.

Foreign Minister Otto Winzer himself said over the Deutschlandsender, "In the struggle for great things, Communists have never been afraid of Nazis."

There are other reasons for the GDR's delaying tactics. Rapprochement between Bonn and East Berlin certainly cannot be expected until Bonn's exploratory talks in Moscow have registered their first suc-

And a further point. Rapprochement is not possible until Moscow itself has an interest in closer relations between the two German States.

That means, that the Gordian knot would not be cut if Bonn decided to recognise the GDR immediately. The SED is well aware that there would have to be an agreement on Berlin at the same time as recognition. The four powers will have to make the final decision here

#### No pressing matter

Diplomatic recognition of the GDR by Bonn is far less urgent to the SED than the party maintains. But that is not so much bound up with the financial advantages in Inter-German trade that the GDR would lose after full diplomatic recogni-

One result of recognition on the basis of international law would be that East Berlin would have to allow human easements in Germany, more travel and cultural and sporting exchanges.

If the GDR disappointed these hones, it would suffer damage in both foreign and domestic policy. If it was prepared to fulfil these conditions, the decay of the German nation would be halted and its unity strengthened.

The one must be as unpleasant for the iliD us the other.

The grapes of recognition are sour -for both sides, it was not a pause for thought that Stoph wanted but a pause for breath.

Joachim Nawrocki

(DIE ZEIT, 29 May 1970)

## West Berlin's Communists play it cool

At the party congress of the SEW everybody wore a collar and tie. Only a few of the younger members risked a beard and then it was always well trimmed. Women members had all had their

At first glance the congress, attended by some 650 delegates, looked respectably bourgeois, matching the rose decora-tions. And discipline was once again good. Nobody left their seats to walk around the hall, there was no heckling, speeches were read out in turn and the intervals were strictly kept to.

West Berlin newspapers took little notice of the SEW congress. In the almost empty press section there were only handful of Western journalists among pressmen from East Berlin.

But it is wrong to consider the SEW to be uninteresting. Perhaps the party does not mind this lack of interest as its respectable facade might not stand up to closer examination.

The party wishes to be considered as an independent communist party. After Krushchev's ultimatum in 1959 the West Berlin organisation was split from the Socialist Unity Party (SED) of Greater Berlin and the officials responsible for it moved into the Western half of the

In 1962, after the Wall had been built, the West Berlin Socialist Unity Party (SED-W) officially decraled itself inKieler Nachrichten

dependent, true to the three state theory. A year ago at the extraordinary party congress in the Neue Welt the D for Deutschland was omitted, leaving SEW.

The SEW remains the SED branch office for West Berlin. It is obvious that the contributions of 6,500 members can cover only a fraction of the party's ex-

Only now has the SEW received its own emblem - the three letters appear in the form of the red flag. Ten years ago the SED badge with the crossed hands was still seen on members' lapels. After this lapels were left blank.

But now at the latest party congress delegates were handed white cardboard disks the size of a five Mark piece and with the new emblem.

It is only now that the SEW has decided to have its own politbureau. But that does not alter the fact that they do not pursue their own line - there was no discussion of ideological questions at the congress, All the party does is carry out special tasks within the framework of

SED policy. There is a lot of talk about these tasks.

The central feature is the undermining of West Berlin or, to use official purlance, the consolidation of ties with the work-

the Siemens works said that every member should set up a group of colleagues who do not belong to other parties and occupy himself with them intensively. Members should not make long speech-

Delegates stood up in turn to explain

how this was to be done. A delegate from

es in the factories but should ask embarrassing questions. It was agreed that the chances of the party were greater, the more insecure the population felt.

A brunette, who could almost be described as elegant, received special applause for her speech. After all, she and her husband did manage to make contact, with 26 colleagues in West Berlin factory, including a Social Democrat who was now attending the congress as a guest.

Of course this sort of activity must encroach on a member's leisure time. This couple invited colleagues home to drink a glass of beer with them so that the atmosphere would be more relaxed. Since . the beginning of the year this brunette had won over six new members for the SEW. She was met with stormy applause when she demanded special training for this sort of work.

An announcement from the party executive claiming that 200 new members, mainly young people, had joined the party since 1966 sounded credible. There were many young people sitting among the greyliaired old compaigners at the delegate tables. Renate Marbach

(Kieler Nachrichten, 26 May 1970)



No. 427 - 18 June 1970

LITERATURE

'ai gagné la bataille" were the famous

last words of Georg Kaiser as he died in Asconation 4 June 1945. Ten days

previously he had been elected honorary

astident of the Society of German Writers

Switzerland at its constituent assembly.

Exiled writers association fights

for intellectual freedom

# Obscenity and pornography discussed at Düsseldorf

DIE **O**WELT ANGION TACKTOTALIST FIRE DISTRIBUTION

Disseldorf is holding a Danish week and over every store the Danish flag and another flag depicting the milch-cow Karoline are flying. Karoline is advertising

But business chief François Bondy said from the start that there was no intention of delivering a lecture on the Danish week. Instead there was a round of talks at which that special preserve of the progressive, Danes was discussed - pornography. The theme of the talks was: "Can obscenity and porn still be provocative in our society?

At the round table this subject was discussed by Professor Hans Giese, a sexologist, Herbert Mainusch, a professor of German studies, Jesuit priest Paul Konrad Kurz and author Peter Rühmkorf.

Apart from Rühmkorf everyone was agreed that a sharp dividing line could be drawn between obscenity and porno-

They decided that the depiction of the obscene in literature was justified since there is an obscene side to human life. Human beings have a bent for the anormal and immoral and thus literature, as a reflection of life, was bound to include this aspect of the human quality.

But their opinion on pornography was being the depiction of sex for sex' sake.

Paul Konrad Kurz managed to formulate the difference most clearly and concisely - literature, even if obscene, creates communication, whereas pomography creates only a consumer market.

Herbert Mainusch gave an interesting discourse on the history of pomography.

He claimed that in earlier times pornography had had an important function. It had served to show men the techniques of loveinaking and lielped them escape the ignorance and intolerance of a hypocritical society.

But nowadays the hypocrisy is gone and techniques of lovemaking can be looked up in reputable books by wellknown sexologists '- for instance the approved Sex Atlas of the Bonn Health Ministry.

Pornography has thus become more and more of a surrogate for those who cannot get the real thing. Its emphasis has turned increasingly to sadistic and masochistic perversions and as such was becoming dangerous, the or this p

Peter Rühmkorf could not agree with this judgment. He considers that literature with an obscene touch and porno-

Both, he claims, have an antiauthoriour to them. Their role is to

free lavour to them. Their role is to free it is by no means coincidence, he stated, that in Fascist Spain pornography is more heavily suppressed than in other countries.

On this point, however he had to admit that the Spanish system of censorship was really pairty in comparison to that exerclied in Communist dictated countries and revolutionary states such as Algeria. In these discussions Rumkorf did not come off too well. When he was questioned about the new cover-girls on his magazine konkret he stammered in embarrassment that these had nothing to do with the

"critical" content of the magazine and they were just intended as an inducement

Paul Konrad Kurz stated and quite rightly so that excuses such as this fall into the general pattern of those used by producers of pornography.

Hans Giese brought the talk back from the realms of literature to the spheres of medical-sexual pathology. He maintained that pornography often has a salutary effect, channelling sexual frustrations off and relieving sufferers.

At this point the chairman of the discussion Bondy came out in disagreement. He claimed that many sexual pathologists, including Hans Giese himself, tended to get entangled in their own statements and

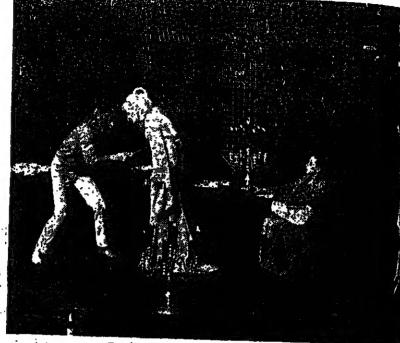
He said that on the one hand sexologists recommend the reading of pornography as a stimulant and on the other hand as a compensating factor particularly when it is a question of compensating for sexually-based violent feelings. Which

As a general rule the oft-mentioned relationship between repressed puritanism and aggressive political violence is disproved by history. There have been puritant regimes (for instance 19th century Sweden) which were completely unaggressive, and in the Rome of libertine Caesars frighful horrors were perpetrated.

Unfortunately the talks were broken somowhat piqued, pointed to his empiri-cal investigations. Paul Konrad Kurz was still saying — despite statements to the contrary — that in Denmark no definite relationship had yet been proved between the legalisation of pornography and the drop in sex crimes. He claimed that statistics had been manipulated in favour of the purveyors of pornography. At this point time ran out and the discussion

A large audience had behaved with great discipline and at certain stages seemed somewhat bored. This may have been due to the fact the subject under discussion, modern pornography, was hardly treated at all, so many were the digres-

François Bondy quoted the judgement of a French critic on the present wave of porn: "When you read it you note that those who wrote it have most certainly never held anything else in their liand but a Günter Zehm



Scene from Robert Koesis's play 'The Wolves'

(Photo: Rosamskii To achieve this aim, the statement of

# Four-letter words, drop-outs and drugs in Hamburg theatre mburg's Thalia Theater is putting in a second premiere in the first with Boy Gobert as theatre managthe German theatrical social game and la gar nicht so (Of course we're ally like this). Visitors are portrayed as being a Bri now Professor, Hans Mayer, Berthold bourgeois as people from Connect Wolf, Bruto Schonlank, Stefan Hermlin, (in Koesis' eyes). When they come Mexander M. Frey and Ernst Iros. Visitors are portrayed as being a Bri now Professor, Hans Mayer, Berthold bourgeois as people from Connect Wolf, Bruto Schonlank, Stefan Hermlin, (in Koesis' eyes). When they come Mexander M. Frey and Ernst Iros. It a gar nicht so (Of course we're ally like this). It a merican underground the chairs are so open, with not ord that they are afraid to speak! Wisa Robert: Koesis, born in 1938 Vork, His play is called Die Wölfe Wolves. If a German theatre can depend on the street and there a boog test today continues this work with equal

Hamburg's Thalia Theater is putting on a second premiere in the first season with Boy Gobert as theatre manager of the German theatrical social game Wir sind la gar nicht so (Of course we're not really like this).

Thalia at 11: American underground and the chaps there are so open, with not one word that they are afraid to speak!

Likewise Robert Koesis, born in 1938 in New York. His play is called *Die Wölfe* (The Wolves). If a German theatre can portray a man as a wolf among men then nothing much can go wrong with this

On the stage we see New York. New York as it lives and loves. A homosexually inclined man, a man addicted to narcotics, an aged female pusher of dope, a striptease artiste and a girl who suffers sado-masochistically from her own vir-

ginity are organising a party.

The acting is much as expected. It is freely adapted from the style of Albee, with traps for guests at the party. People from the backwoods are invited and shooked by sexual acts and other me-

Covered up with high-faluting words from sexology which do less to show the perversity of sexual relations in the play by their inventiveness than by their own intrinsic nature the "wolves" are set free. Characters in the play lust after each other and after dope. The talk is of ficken

Gilnter Zehm spouse confused their first physical contact with a visit to the pissoir.

and blasen (gutter words for genital and oral intercourse).
The junkey mama tells on several occasions of how her so dearly-beloved

#### Plans for Darinstadt's modern music holiday course

Detween: 23 August and 4 September composers Aloys Kontarsky and Siegfried. D 1970. the Darmstadt International Musicai: Institute is, arranging its International Holiday Courses for Modern Mu-

sic for the 25th time.

Cünther Backer, György Ligeti, Karlheinz Stockhausen and, for the first time,
Vinko Globokar and Ladislav, Kupkovio, will lecture on the subject of composi-

ko Globokar: with the horn; trumpet, trombone and tuba. 0.50:332

In a practical instrumental course for

Palm will also discuss the problems of keyboard and string instruments.

There will also be events open to the public. The Hessischer Rundfunk Orches.

tra are to give a concert and a chamber concert. Another orchestral concert will be given by the Westdeutscher Rundfunk Orchestra:

In the instrumental courses Saschko Gawrileff will deal with the yello, Alfons and Vin works by Kariheitz Stockholm with the cello, Alfons and Win works by Kariheitz Stockhausen as well as gliest appearances by Vinko Glowell as gliest appearances by Vinko Glo-bokar's Free Music Group and Günther Bebker's Megahertz Group.

(Frankfurter Aligemeine Zeitung [, für Deutschland, 25 May 1970]

Applause. Here and there a boog the today continues this work with equal we are left to suppose that the vigilance. The Society's first task 25 years ago appeared in Hamor Lumin's product was to persuade the authorities to reverse Hamburg. The reason we are a their ban on German writers' work. In suppose this is that neither the this it had the help of friends from the

suppose this is that neither the time it had the help of friends from the nor the publishers was prepared to Swiss Writers' Association.

the texts readly available.

In a sleazy bar in New York's intrespectable newspapers had cost Roground this play may have been is best Jungk and Jakob Haringer prison Even when dubbed "experimental sentences: Werner Hellwig was deported tre" it seems to be irrelevant in had to Liechtenstein where he only just escaptials. Theatre.

On the stage it is constantly of in Similar laws are still found today as that the characters want to meas Paul: Mayer found out, Hardly had he with the mama from Connecticut teturned from Mexico to Zurich than he with the mama from Connecticut returned from mexico to Zurich man ne totally unsuspecting. They want was faced with the prospect of deportaher up like a toy balloon. But a don for writing the biography of Brast just a question of hiding behind as contacts across the Ridne were verbal voveurism.

All we hear is the woman from ( soon established. Some members decided

All we hear is the woman from the story of the streething. Then she what to return to Germany and helped to be similarly and the text of the streething in the text of the streething and helped to found newspapers and publishing houses a sadistic organisers of the party of found newspapers and publishing houses a sadistic organisers of the party of found newspapers and publishing houses of build up cultural life in libraries and dieatres.

Now, however, he presses he do him in front of everyone, as tightly decorum of a theatre allows!

The method with which he cluthed woman conforms to the old tradite woman conforms to the old tradite woman conforms to the old tradite. The in the days when the Gentarian was great. She is pressed against the lover pushes his face hard in the society.

American off-off-theatre is but officiously to the market in this conformation in the last the society.

Developments within Germany forced the society to be examine its basic at litted.

officiously to the market in this could have society to re-examine its bakic at fluide. It bears the blemishes of hypocrisy of The bid German Writers Association

outside theatres where dirty show performed. There is something miniscent of those establishments in the name is Paris bei Nacht (Night Paris) and customers receive nothing cept their own prudery thrown is face.

cept their own prudery thrown is face.

Why did the Thalia Theater not set a tout from St Pauli to stand outsit theatre and try to entice people theatre in Switzerland as the legitimate time show, New York at its will come along gents in seats all found the Cernain Writters' Association.

Come along gents in seats all found the Society hath long since developed theap, cheap.

Hellmuth Karsii and the Society hath long since developed the a supranational writers' association.

Society of German-language writers abroad. In 1966 it rook into account the fact that it has members in all five continents and changed its name to the "International Profection Society of German-language Writers".

man-tanguage Writers".

Emigre status was abolished as a condition, for membership a long time ago. The only, determining factor now is support of political and intellectual freedom and the assurance that the member remained true to this ideal during the years of calamity. in Switzerland at its constituent assembly in Zurich.

""Nous, la continuerons," has since been the watchword of the Society, as the battle still goes on today.

"The aim of the Society was announced by its first secretary, Jo Milialy, in her golley statement. The body was to liely german writers back to literary value and honour after the shame of National Socialism.

The prestige of the society in the eyes of the world increased from year to year. The Hugo: Jacobi Prize was set up in memory of a former member and is awarded to young poets. Helmut Heissenbüttel, Cyrus Atabay, Poter Rühmkorf, Walter Gross and most recently, Horst Bienek are among poets who have received the sward. ed the award. .... One member of the Society, Julius

Marx, entrusted the Georg Kaiser Archives to the Berlin Academy of the Arts and gave Dr. Walther Huder the basis for buildng up his archives on poets and artists. But there is more to the Society than

archive work harking back to the past. Participation at the International German-language Writers' Congresses, in Über-lingen, Munich and Berlin showed the after-effects of a past that has still not been overcome.

"At the Uberlingen congress Hermann Kesten delivered a speech on German Literature in exile. When he spoke of the immoral attitude of German writers in the Third Reich and today, ho was met not only with applause but also with violent protests:

By staying away from the Merano congress; the Society was spared the temptation of allowing itself to be used for nationalist purposes.

in 1956 the Society was the only writers' association in Switzerland to protest against events in Hungary. The Society became more and more conscious of its duty, of pointing out all neo-Nazi and anti-Semitic tendencies that, could corrupt politics and the intellect.

In spite, of the establishment of the Library of Exile Literature in Frankfurt and the unique opportunities to research

and the unique opportunities to research that this offers. German studies and literary research in this country has avoided research into exile literature. Until researchers in this country decide to start research of this type, the main stimuli will have to continue to come from abroad.

(Frankfurier Rundschau, 27 May 1970)



A scene from Georg Taboris' play "The Cannibals" which was performed at the

### Classics dominate this year's 'Theatre Gathering' in Berlin

But there is a more important aspect. The Theatre Gathering gives theatregoers in Berlin the unique chance of comparing trends in the German-language theatre.
This time these trends were so varied

that public reaction was more turbulent than ever before.

There was a clear tendency to come to terms with the Classics, Tranks to Thomas Holtzmann, Fritz Koriner's production of Goethe's Clavigo was a great

Equally successful was Peter Stein's extremely literary production of Torquate Tasso in which he is said to have "rescued

Johannes Schaaf's production of Shakespeare's Twelfth Night could not stand
comparison with the other two Works.
Kortner had already produced the work
here, but far more poetically, more intensively, in a more Shakespearean manner
and with the reliance of Liebe was another
Classical work that could be seen Hone

Classical work that could be seen. Hans

In the few years of its existence the Theatre Gathering, the first part of the annual Berlin Festival, has already developed its own special tradition. Berlin's theatre goers are glad of the chance of gaining an overall picture of theatre life in this country without having to travel.

Instead it was the members of the selection jury who did all the travelling. Of course they could not see everything that was worth seeing.

The various productions that can be seen this year in Berlin are more or less worthy of note, though without being a representative cross section of all that can be seen in the German theatre.

But there is a more important aspect. Contemporary drama was represented by Wolfgang Bauer's Change. But Berne Pischerauer's Vienna production of the play fell rather flat. The Viennese dialect, more appropriate to Grillparzor's King Ottokar, was little better than a foreign anguage to Berlin theatre-goers: It was just too difficult to understand, in spite

of the quality of the actors.

Peter Palitzsch had to be prepared for the complete failure of his production in Stuttgart of Hopkins, This Story of Yours. This version was considered to be nothing more than third generation Freud with easy-to-understand psychological ac

The third contribution from the contemporary theatre was Tabori's Caunitemporary theatre was labous continuous, a play of social criticism hovering between sexual orgy and religious ritual Martin Pried's Berlin production was so

oppressively effective.

This dynamic theatre gathering showed renewed interest in staging the Classical dramatists. Their plays however were closely systemiaed, revised and given a fresh stage version.

If there had been a prize for producer it would have been divided between Pete Stein (whose production of Bond's Early Morning could not be shown even though it was originally planted to thave it in the programme), Fritz Kortner and Hans Bauser and Hans

The best acting awards would have gone to Martin Held. Thomas Holtzmann. Rolf Boysen and Paul Gogel.
The best productions were without doubt waiting for Godot, Krapp's Last Tape, and This theater gathering is not meant to be competitive, it is not an Olympic Games for the theater world where no

Games for the theatre world where producers can vie with each other to achieve the desired gold medals.

Friedrich Roemer DIE WELT, 23 May 1970

Kortner directing 'Clavigo' in Berlin, The scare designer, Eckehard Grübler is on the left. \_ ... (Photo: Rosemarie Clauser

relatively easy to set up a language labora-

tory. But using it correctly after purchase

demands special knowledge that only

. A few years ago there were hardly sufficient laboratories in the Federal Re-

public for adult education to tempt spe-

cialist publishing concerns to work out

programmes or to produce them. This

was true for all languages and publishing

situation now seems to be improving,

A problem that has not yet been over-

tory. They believe that they have found

laboratory teaching plus specialists who are able to write their own programmes.

tion with other language institutes. Hen-kel have close contact with other con-

cerns that have language laboratories as well as with the Night School Association

which is very active in this field. There is

also a circle of industrial concerns with

language laboratories which meets to ex-

course of evening classes make people attend voluntarily. Those attending the

course in the language laboratory could take the night school certificate and the economically based examination of the

Chamber of Industry and Trade.
This Chamber's efforts for examina-

An industrial concern does not have the

opportunity of comparing experimentally

the success of conventional teaching with

language laboratory teaching.
It does however seem certain that a

sensibly organised programme that can be practised by individual profils in a language laboratory on their own can teach a language better ind more cheaply than an excellent teacher using conventional me-

But it is equally certain that a language laboratory dannot teach a language in

such a way that pupils actively master it.

New study guide

medical faculties in all universities here,

If contains among other things a general introduction into the Federal Re-

bublic's aducation system, curricula for

medicine, dentistry and veterinary science

as well as entry and examination regula-

culiar problems.

that appeared in 1963.

without the help of a teacher:

External examinations at the end of a

But this can only be done in coopera-

right proportion between class and

concerns both at home and abroad. This

very few people possess.

however slowly.

hange experiences.

#### **EDUCATION**

# Henkel works language laboratory aids employees to learn English swiftly



anguage laboratory teaching is the latest of the many methods to learn a foreign language. The educational department of the Henkel Works in Düsseldorf has had a language laboratory for the past two and a half years. Two full-time and four part-time teachers teach 250 employees to speak English, French and

Sales representatives of the firm's cosmetics, department sit in the language laboratory to learn the correct pronuncia-tion for their products in a rapid Englishby-phonetics course.

And when executives and managers cannot speak a foreign language perfectly they have to go into the language labora-tory to learn one or brush up their school

English.

This is particularly important when they are in the marketing, computer or public relations department.

Nearly three quarters of teaching is done in English. That is not surprising when it is considered that 75 per cent of world trade is carried out in English whether between Americans and Vietnamese, or Chinese and French, Almost 75 per cent of information available in the firm's technical library is written in Eng-

The mention of teachers shows that a a teacher.

collines of "naturals" getroom's greatest

(Ripck letters, pleniel

English teaching in the language laboratory should be imagined as if every pupil had an Englishman beside him. This Englishman has a standard accent, he reads out texts, has the pupils read them back to him, asks questions about them and tests their grammar and translation. He never tires and repeats information as much as the pupil wants him to.

There is a tape recorder at every booth in the language laboratory. The teacher sits at a control panel. The material to be taught is recorded on a tape that is then played on to the pupil's own individual

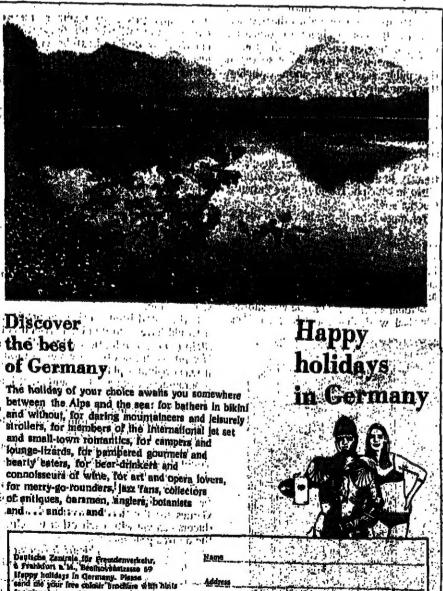
The pupil himself repeats what the tape says or answers the questions set during the pauses allowed for this.

When the tape has been played through once, the pupil is left alone with his apparatus and his copy of the tape. He can now wind it back and improve his pronunciation by comparing his own oice with the tape.

In further practice he can wipe off his first attempts and record his voice once again. If he misses something or cannot understand it he winds the tape back, listens to the section again or calls the attention of the teacher by means of a

The teacher at the control panel can connect himself with any of the booths. His function is to encourage pupils while they learn or give further correction or explanation.

But this description does not corresnand to all language laboratory practice. Here we come across the same conflict



#### Research team pro! SCIENCE medical studies reform

round 570,000 Marks has be-A at the disposal of the working for university education at the Medical University by the Volta

The working group, consisting tors, psychologists and sociologic use the money for research into the pre-conditions for medical educati ed on practico.

The results of the research progr also planned to serve as a comb towards the reform of medical mis

cerned with planning syllabora! medical education. Results will be and North Africa in the south. faculties and others responsible for come is software. But it has already been half solved in the Henkel language labora-

Three of the five working group cipating in the research projects Hanover. Hamburg University's pe gy department and Cologno sity's department of career rese: also cooperating in the project.

Many other bodies have promist support. These include psychologiciology and education departure universities both home and about Federal Chamber of Doctors, thek for Health Propaganda and the fe Ministry of Health.
(Handelsblagt, 27 Mg

#### 1969 Humboldt. Foundation report ---published--

tions tallor-made to language laboratories The 1969 annual report of the little der von Humboldt Foundam - examinations that test primarily linguistic ability - have not met with any success so far. They are now to be concords increasing interest on the p young qualified scientists from the tinued via the Night School Association and with British chambers of trade. ed States and Canada for tester universities and institutes in the fe

North America and Japan supply the most overseas Humboldt schol holders. The majority of Europest larship holders come from Easter South Eastern European countries.

The Foundation, which has it defrayed out of the Foreign educational budget, awarded 24th in the year covered by the report cent were awarded to scientists had teen European countries.

The Eastern and South European contries were most sing! represented with 99 awards. Cut slovakia alone received 64 mania 22. Turkey seven, Yugashal Bulgaria six each, Greece four, Spall

Hungary two each and Italy one. There were also 109 overseas gas Japan with thirty and the United Su with 26 received the greatest share.

A new edition of the study guide published by this country's Academic Exchange Service (DAAD) states The grants awarded by the Found went to young academies. But that since been a swing to young sday aged between 25 and 38, usually number of students being admitted to doctorate and many years of real behind them and some publication their name.

the body is not dising this brochure to attract foreign students for this course. Instead it is meant merely as informa-This explains why young scien tion on the curriculum and the subject's from the developing countries received This edition of the study guide is a ompletely new version of the first edition

Together with the annual report Foundation published the results survey in which 300 former Hund scholars were interviewed about experiences at universities and insti-

The booklet also contains plans for the intended reform of medical studies.

(DER TAGESSPIEGEL, 22 May 1970)

#### More satellites means better weather forecasts

Needles rush around dials, lights flash and on the roof of the Meteorological Office in Offenbach the aerial of the automatic picture transmission equipment, which cost 200,000 Marks. homes automatically on the trajectory of the American weather satellite, Essa 8. Six minutes later the leading weather forecasters of the Federal Republic have the latest photographs in their One of the aims of this sati hands and can check on the cloud development in future of a may systems over a vast territory bounded by the Aral Sea in the east, the Azores centre will carry out basic used in the west, the Arctic in the north

> ince 1966 the Federal Republic's Meteorological Office has benefited from membership in the worldwide club of some one hundred stations that are allowed to tap weather satellites.

But the spiral-shaped aerial on the roof of the central meteorological station in Offenbach will not reap the most remarkable fruits for forecasting the weather until 1975.

Dr Herbert Regula, an adviser on satellite meteorology, announced that there Faculties Conference, the Centralt would be further satellites on polar orbit in the second half of the seventies.

These should guarantee an accuracy in weather forecasts that has been dreamed of for a long time yet vary rarely achieve

Speaking of the planned improvements, which are on a worldwide scale, Dr Regula said, 'By 1975 we shall have reached is said, Thy 1975 we shall have reached such a stage that we will be able to receive a satellite photograph of a certain area, say France and the Federal Republic, every three hours day and night. This, and only this, will enable one important condition for better weather forecasts to be put into practice — seeing regular photographs of cloud movements and drawing the appropriate conclusions for their further development!"

At present Essa 8 transmits only one

picture daily for those areas covered by the Offenbach automatic picture transmission (APT) equipment, even though it passes over the station four times between seven o'clock, in the morning and one o'clock in the afternoon on its 114

Dr Regula explained this: "As the Earth spins away under the satellite it transmits pictures of different areas on each orbit.

On the seven o'clock orbit Russia and Eastern Europe is covered. As weather in Central Europe depends on the west this has little interest for the daily weather

The nine o'clock orbit covers Central Europe inclusive of the Federal Republic. On the eleven o'clock orbit attention is switched to Great Britain, Western France, Spain and Morocco. The one o'clock em Atlantic from Iceland to the Azores.

Transmitting pictures in this order eings certain disadvantages with it as far as daily forecasts are involved. Dr Julius rinkmann, head of the Meteorological Office's synoptic meteorological department, outlined these problems.

"The pictures most important for our forecast do not reach us until one o'clock in the afternoon," he said. "That may be early enough for radio and television but the weather forecast for the newspapers has been out for a long time by then!

To obtain more exact, forecasts, four in this country.

A central point of criticism polar orbit by 1975. Dr Regula said that the danger of pollution those interviewed was the negligible the Rederal Republic would probably operation between scientists and the have its own satellite. Negotiations for

the Federal Ministry of Science and Education, he added.

When these four satellites have been launched the APT equipment at Offenbach will be able to receive three-hourly pictures of the cloud systems over the area the station covers. The Offenbach APT headquarters will be able to give a roundthe-clock service. There is an even more important as-

pect. The new satellites will be equipped with infra-red cameras so that the Earth can be photographed even at night. Satellites of the Itos series are already equipped with infra-red but the Offenbach Meterological Office does not obtain information from them because of technical difficulties.

The APT equipment at Offenbach needs a few technical adjustments before the station can receive pictures taken by infra-red cameras. If possible, this work will be started this year. To carry out a twentyfour-hour service there will also have to be an increase in staff.

The advantages of the three-hourly pictures are obvious. While the present daily pictures give no information on the speed and direction of cloud movements so important for weather forecasting, the three-hourly pictures will be able to supply this information. With data from weather satellites and

traditional equipment such as weather balloons and weather stations weather orecasters hope that wrong forecasts will become a thing of the past.

lnfra-red cameras will have another advantage besides that of taking photographs in the dark. By using a complicated technical calculation system, forccasters will also be able to see what the temperature is in the areas covered by the

infra-red photos.

When put into practice, these improvements will mean that the present accuracy figure of 85 per cent for short-term forecasts of between 24 and 48 hours — a figure scarcely improved by existing sa-tellites — will be bettered. Dr Regula estimates that it will be by some five to ten per cent.

Three to seven-day forecasts will also show some improvement on their present accuracy rate of between 65 and seventy

The ultimate aim of meteorologists, planned for the year 1980, is sufficiently

A picture of west and south Europe taken from a satellite

accurate weather forecasts for periods of fourteen days and longer.

At present the accuracy rate of these long-term forecasts is only just above the chance coefficient of fifty per cent. " The reason for this poor situation is the

lack of worldwide measurements that meteorologists can feed into their computers. Even though the Atlantic plays such a decisive role in determining the weather here, meteorological observation in this area reveals alarming gaps. Only stationary weather ships give regular road-

ings.

An internationally coordinated programme arranged at the Geneva head-quarters of the World Meteorological Organisation should lead to the essential conditions for a new era in weather

forecasting,

A dense network of satellites covering weather changes all over the world will be combined with computer installations.
These vill then make a forecast for further development on the basis of readings fed into it. The computer will teceive many times more information than is at present possible.

If the satellite network is dense enough, this will compensate for one disadvan-tage involved in its use — satellites cannot neasure wind speed. If enough satellites transmit pictures of

clouds from all over the world at intervals

that are as frequent as possible, wind direction and speed can be calculated by comparing the direction in which the clouds are moving and the speed at which

they travel.

Meteorologists can then forecast to a certain degree of accuracy when precipitation can be expected and where.

Compared to these plans for the future, the advantages of the present satellite service keem very modest. The main beneficiaries of the satellite pictures are not those who read or listen to the weather forecast daily but shipping and

(Hunnaversche Aligemeine, 27 May 1970)

#### First award of Vits Prize to Butenandt

Drofessor Adolf Butenandt, a Nobel Prize winner for chemistry and president of the Max Planck Society, has become the first holder of the Ernst Hellmut Vits Prize worth 25,000 Marks. The prize was recently established by Munster University and will be swarded every two years for outstanding contribu-tions to the arts and sciences that will lead to material or spiritual improvements in Man's existence.

(DIE WELT, 21 May 1970)

Dollution of North German coastal waters by industrial waste can prove a serious long-term threat to the North Sea islands and coastal areas.

This warning came from Günter Luck,

head of the Lower Saxony Research Station for Island and Coastal Protection in Norderney, an institute founded in 1937. Investigations carried out there show a decrease in the firmness of the mud flats along the coast when environmental changes, caused for instance by chemical pollution, lead to the extinction of the complex forms of life.

Gunter Luck stressed that economic reasons seemed to make it inevitable that a chain of chemical industries and aluminium works must be set up along the

North Sea coast.

But those responsible for deciding safety measures must be made to realise from the very beginning that coastal protection could demand considerably greater effort in future as a result of these industries.

ous disciplines in this country. This are at present being carried out with the steadily rising water level that has been observed over the centuries.

Underwater TV camera to control water pollution We calmiden to the Andrew Court of the West

With the first underwater television camera in the world to be used for sediment research in mud flats, the Norderney research station has been investigating what happens during shifting of the sea bed. Its bliservations are carried out down to a depth of eighty feet:

The work; financed by this country's Research Community, that a shattered many commonly held scientific beliefs. For instance, television pictures showed that the increase and decrease of sand in the area of the mud flats takes, place far more rapidly than was previously assumeddy' ward do pole hall surriques

Since the end of the Second World War the research station has been able to take almost complete stock of the North Sea coastal area, thanks to accurate measure-

ments of the mud flats, the largest area of its type in the world, and the installation of a plankton file.

Luck described oil slicks resulting from accidents at sea as a relatively negligible danger. Apart from temporary pollution of beaches and effects on sea birds, the oil is quickly decomposed by bacteria.

accidents would have led to the sea being covered with a layer of oil many inches thick. Waste from the aluminium works however contains caustic soda and is far more dangerous.

Science has not yet come to a un animous opinion on the damage caused by concentrated chemical waste from special ships outside of coastal waters. Luck said that up till now there had only been local sailors' gossip about the extent of damage caused by this type of waste disposal,

In view of intensive experiments to extract protein from plankton and algae, this could be a possible obstacle to a greater exploitation of the biological opportunities offered by the sea.

(6) ..... Dic WELT, 15 May 1970)

#### THE ECONOMY

## Unions and management work together to diagnose economic malaise



hose fault is it that prices are rising so sharply? There is a whole array of answers to this burning question which represent various political standpoints

and vested interests.

There is general agreement that the chief culprit is the State. There is less agreement about which Bonn government must carry the main burden of blame, the Grand Coalition or the present Social Democrat-Free Democrat coalition.

The main bone of contention is about the role in the tragedy of lost stability played by employers' representatives and trade unions in the power game of salaries, profits and prices.

For months the Federal Republic Union of Employers' Associations (BDA) and the Confederation of Federal Republic Trade Unions (DGB) have been at daggers

drawn. Both the BDA and the DGB have drafted in experts and are working together with more or less contentious columns of figures each trying to prove by mathematical trickery that the other is to

Employers maintain that the economy has been jeopardised by union demands for wage and salary increases leading to prices and incomes inflation. They contend that the cost of leads increases this year which is expected to be approx imately four per cent is largely the fault of the unions, who must take at least half

This statement was made by the executive secretary of the BDA, Wolfgang Eichler, in a recent interview with Han-

The unions dispute this vehemently saying that there can be no question of prices and incomes inflation. They contend that prices are not sent soaring by demands for corrections to wages and salaties but by the rat race for profits of

Georg Neemann, head of the economic policy branch of the DGB Federal committee, said in a discussion printed in undustriakarier, that the only concrete and enlightened reason for economic in-prices to the disadvantage of employees. These two statements are diametrically

opposite and mutually exclusive. Who is night?caribase colod. For hid on an hould hirolfind an answer that is even partially

salishiotory to this question is difficult for two reasons: (1.1) but enter a to • The statistical material that both sid-

es are using in their campaign is insuffi-cient. Free rein is given to all kinds of fantasy because of the vast amount of vested interest

part of the business of market economics. Salaries are also income and therefore a part of the political discussion on the apportioning of the gross national product. If these two dimensions as a part of the economy are not kept clearly distinct then the result can only be general con-fusion.

The trade unions base their proof above all on the development of wage costs and have published their findings in the following facts and figures; Marks and Pfennigs:

In January 1965 as a general average in Federal Republic Industry, of every 100 Marks turnover 26 Marks and 43 Pfennigs went on wages and salaries.

In January 1969 this figure had droped to 23 Marks 28 Pfennigs. So, in four years amployers had saved themselves on average a good three Marks for every

In January 1970 the figure had risen slightly to 24 Marks 30 Pfennigs. So although they are naying a Mark more than one year ago employers are still getting off with two Marks less than in 1965.

Even if these figures can be upheld they are still insufficient to prove that emolovers are responsible for the economy's instability, and the rise in prices.

Costs and turnover are aspects of the market economy structure. Prices are based on the state of the market and are the result of supply and demand factors. If demand exceed supply prices have a pasty

tendency to creep upwards.

Complaints of employers "greed for profits" are out of place in this context.

Presuming that the unions calculations are correct then the contrary statement from employers that unions are to a large degree responsible for soaring prices on account, of their persistent demands for substantial wage increases is also out of

line. Since the falling wage bills in the years 1967, 1968 and 1969 were not used by employers to cut their prices then it is difficult to establish that wages that have been rising for some months are the cause

The unions' claims simply do not stand

the test of logic.
It would need the wisdom of Solomon to sort out with the aid of market categories the battle that has been declared between employers associations and uni-ons about who is the guilty party. The attempt to find a scapegoat leaves obser-vers of this battle lost in a Jungle of columns of figures, that contradict each

There is a debate on how the gross

Superstitious, types might like to be lieve that the omens are gini. The seventh decade of the twentieth century

has begun with share prices on the

world's stockmarkets plunging. Memories have hearked back to the dread year,

Never in the past ten years has there

been such a protracted slump on every

stockmarket in the world as in the past

Bankers and financial advisers are as-

suring their customers in New York,

Tokyo, Zürich, Amsterdam, London and

Frankfurt that after the heavy falls in

share values shares have become remarkably good bargains. But anyone who has followed their tip has had the disappointment of watching the share values fall even further.

few months pig rosecolar concarding

olden sixtles".

national product could most fairly be

THE GERMAN TRIBUNE

divided up. The ideas expressed in both camps differ not only in principle.

Gates and doors are here opened to manipulation. Even the choise of the year of departure from which estimates of developments in wages and profits should be calculated differs and has a varied influence on the end result."

with all this lack of clarity and other shortcomings in the statistical material available it is a welcome development that the BDA and the DGB have fought it out to a heroic conclusion which amounts

to having reached a stage where greater account will be taken of the realities.

A commission of experts representing members of both camps will sit in judge-ment on the effects of rising costs, par-ticularly wage costs, on end prices. The outcome of this will also throw some light on developments in profits. The object of investigation that will be taken as a basis of the industrial spheres of raw materials and manufacturing processes with raw materials will be the metal

In order to fill out and complete statistical material balance sheets will be taken from individual concerns within this sector of industry and analysed.

If this should not be sufficient the unions will probably act on he principle of "lay your cards on the table" and call for the publishing of profit and loss ac-

to go along with this. On this bone of centention, this thorn in the flesh, the

commission could possibly collapse.
The course and outcome of this joint venture attempting to get to the roots of today's economic problems and fron out the differences leading to the four between employers' associations and trade unions economists in this country and members of the general public will be waiting with deep interest.

Even if nothing more comes from this

# Labour costs in trade and industry in percentages Chemicale 22 Chemicale 22 Coudstuffs 33 Retail trade 1 Whole 123 42 whole-sale 111, 12, tradelander 5 to to 2019

Define of the office of the way they joint venture than that interthe workers see the impetus to 4 down from the high throne of their theses and antitleses, even if it it. A second Ruhr has grown up in this few steps, that would be at least region, the heart of which is Cologne, in come step in the right direction in the years following the Second World stage on the way to making some point his matter.

Wolfgang King Contributing factors to the building up

# World greater One factor is the incredibly good transport network in his area. Over 2,000

World developing countries shall factor in trade.

buyers and comprise 20.4 per cent of this country's a buyers and comprise 20.4 per cent of buyers and comprise 20.4 per cent of public's important frading partners.

In spite of these hard facts it was with the East Bloc that always can the limelight, although our trade of the Communist countries the third-largest concern in the Federal makes up 4.1 per cent of important frading partners.

makes up 4.1 per cent of imports Republic, does not find it too difficult to per cent of exports.

follow the tried and tested principle of (DER TALIESSPIEGEL, 26 May choosing managerial staff from its own

#### Stock market in 70s will not remain turgid and slow

Everywhere there was the spirit of optimism. In Europe the European Eco-In fact there does not seem to be a nomic Community had given economics and trading a new dynamism. Hyerywhere silver lifting to this cloud - no indication of any tendency that could reverse the situation. Hopes this spring that there would be an interest share prices were climbing to all-time highs the book was the state out the There is not a trace of optimism in

Escalation of the War in South-East 1970 .: Certainly ... all ... countries ... are ...ex-periencing a high rate of production with the axeaption of the United States of Asia, and continuing inflationary ten-dencies in the United States have made it impossible for Richard Nixoti's governhight to return to a policy of cheap riding. And for as long as interest rates remain

Americal straint modes and policies design to proper the property of the strain of extraordinarily high interest rates and sinking high in America they will temain high here too. Added to this there has been the recent "Investors Overseas Service (IOS) crisis. We have looked on helpless as the most extensive investment scheme

on the contrary the OECD seesed in the simp has hit profits and caused even some of the larger companies difficulties.

In Japan doubly are mounting whether the great growth rate can be kept up. In Italy there is pelaistent popular unrest with constant strikes in London it seems that the prespect for the future is

five more years of drudgery ... Heinz Damm of the central managerial Labour government. This is a solution scheme said: "We are loath to great gloom for industrialists and has In the Federal Republic the main! concerns."

In the Federal Republic the main! concerns."

Is that the left-wing of the SPD.

Force the party into unifortunate the second convinced that in future the force the party into unifortunate the second convinced that in future the

into the economy,
One important cause of the company from the factory floor, as to will be continued. One point the per cent of the staff at Daimer-Benz The rate of price increases has all bold managerial status.

The rate of price increases has a doubled in comparison with that of the sixties.

About forty per cent of these 1,300 top men at Daimler Benz have academic qualifications. Herr Damm was not prepeating that they are not pepaled to comment on whether he contolerate inflation any more. But sidered it desirable to have more than high measures they have taken to comise of these positions filled with men with high educational qualifications: It is becoming clearer and clear the road back to economic liability be long and hard and stewn with with

Nevertheless this low will come to safe like all others, Experts at the OECD were quite that there was no threat of a reput

# Bonn-Düsseldorf area competes with the Ruhr's supremacy

Whenever talk turns to the industrial heart of North Rhine-Westphalia people immediately think quite naturally of the Ruhr.

This centre of the Federal Republic industrial economy situated between Düsseldorf and Dortmund has put North Rhine-Westphalia on the industrial map of this country and the world.

Neighbouring areas to the Ruhr have tended to remain in the shadows. But some districts have benefited from this employers and trade unions many proximity to the Ruhr. Certainly, in recent years the area between Düsseldorf

(DIE ZEIT, 29 May of another important industrial centre (and what is more important, the attraction of new settlers there) are to be found Trade with This in the many territorial advantages this district has over the Ruhr proper.

than with East By years ago Cologne was a vital centre of international trade. It was also then an an international trade it was also then an international trade in connection with the last always been a vital factor in trade.

given priority, 'Since' then Cologne has become a hub
Furthermore the survey inderlined of other kinds of transport, a major junctindictive topod committee which may then for the Bundesbahn and a city to 17.2, per gent of this country's a which all autobalins seem to lead!

ranks rather than drafting men in from

pick our leading officials from 'foreign'

other companies.

refineries and chemical works around the

Among the major companies operating from this area are Bayer Dyes Division, Kalk chemicals and the Esso, Shell and Union Oil Refinerles.

The considerable requirements of electricity of these firms are met by the massive RWE lignite mines west of Cologne, another important industry centred

Chemical and oil concerns are the main industry of this other Ruhr, holding top place in significance both from the point of view of their size and from the aspect of their importance to industry as a

But their supremacy is challenged by the vehicle-building industry and the mo-tor trade as a whole, which is not just confined to Fords.

Klöckner-Humboldt-Deutz is among the biggest suppliers of trade vehicles in the Federal Republic.

In addition to this concern there is the Brühl Renault plant, Porz' Citroen and DAF of Erkrath. These are the chief centres of the foreign motor industry in the Federal Republicant of a ry main

Of the other traditional major branches of heavy industry represented in the second Rulin a note should be made of machine imanufacture, technical equipment manufacture and electronics. There are several concerns in these branches of industry situated in the region between Düsseldorf and Bonn.

But it is not only heavy industry that

the construction of a chain of petroleum has taken root and flourished in the other

There has been in recent years a great increase in the number of service industries and small businesses from many countries all over the world that have set up shop in the area between Düsseldorf

Needless to say the role of the town of Bonn as the "provisional" capital of the Federal Republic has attracted many of these businesses to this district.

In the area between Bad Godesberg and Bonn virtually every arms manufacturer in the world has set up a subsidiary company. Certainly these companies can see the advantage of having a factory in the proximity of Bonn and the Federal Republic ministries.

Dusseldorf has become a favourite centre for Japanese investment goods and consumer goods sales divisions. This is one good reason why Düsseldorf has be-come famous as the "writing desk of the

What the Japanese discovered there, other countries have not been slow to appreciate and follow up,

The Netherlands, Great Britain, France and the United States of America have all set up a great many companies in the area between Bonn and Düsseldorf in recent years. More new companies have been founded in Dusseldorf and the surrounding areas than in any other built-up area of the Federal Republic in recent times.

now new companies set up solely to aid, other concerns to get off to a good start, in these districts.

For several decades Cologne has been a stronghold of Federal Republic insurance companies. Around fifty insurance brokers have their headquarters in Cologne. If Federal state and local branches of insurance companies are included the total figure is something like 200.

Cologne is also a favoured location for the credit institutes, and has long been so.

Many employers' associations favour the Cologne area, some of long-standing and others that have moved here since Bonn became the temporary capital of the Federal Republic.

Among the associations operating from this area are the Deutscher Industrie und Handelstag (The Council for Industry and Trade), the Bundesverband der deutschen Industrie (The Federal Industrial Association) and the Verein Deutscher Ingenieure (The Federal Republic Engineers' Association).

Cologne and Dusseldorf also have two extraordinarily active Chambers of Trade and Commerce.

The trade fairs policy of Cologne and Disseldorf is interesting to observe. One example of local interests in this region is in the policy regarding the construction of airports.

Influenced by the proximity of Bonn an airport has been built near Cologne which is today one of the most modern for its size.

What is lacking in Cologne is sufficient traffic to use the new facilities. In Düsseldorf, however, the boot is on the other foot. The number of passengers has outstripped the extension programme to the

Incorrect planning decisions have led to a situation where Düsseldorf's airport cannot be extended sufficiently to meet the increased volume of traffic.

But mistakes of this kind are fortunatey fare. Public planners can point out with pride that the decisions they have taken have contributed considerably to the economic development of this area. This applies to apheres such as transport

Continued on page 12 the Late also years and the

#### Daimler-Benz training scheme gives Benz men a chance

such as finance, after-sales service, deve-

lopment projects and marketing.

Trainees with a non-academic background are taught first of all the basic structure of the company.

The courses are held every other week and take up only a few hours, For all system of choosing the top 1,3 per cent. those involved it may seem that for the first couple of years nothing is happening. But this is the time in which, as Herr Damm says, the candidates are proving

The skilled worker who has come through this ordeal by fire successfully and goes on to an "information week" can consider he has chalked up his first pared to comment on whether he con-It is an open and quite unimportant matter whether the trainee in question The system at Daimler-Benz entails the has set his sights on the position immediately above his in the hierarchy of

men who hope one day to be in a topranking positions working their way "through the ranks". The men who give whether he has aimed for a post in the personnel section or the further training orders must be prepared to take orders during their apprenticeship. Personal initiative on the part of a trainee is reckoned very highly. In tests of suitability for promotion it is a vitable factor.

Herr Damm talks of the leading men in the motor firm gaining their character as leaders from learning practically.

According to Heinz Damm prospective company managers can no longer hope to rely on authority and knowledge of their job alone in an age when the man on the

becoming daily more self-aware and cri-A leader must have ideas of his own. The modern method always involves teamwork and the prospective manager must be able not only to control his team but also to fit into it as well.

The sentral training scheme at Daimler-Benz is geared to this modern thinking and selects suitable trainers of prospective

factory floor has a democratic vote and is

For entire laders, assistants and skilled workers, who after belonging to the firm for several years have shown great pronfise and look as though they may be able to make the fig-time and stay in it, the dook is openedite a fourteen day seminar which tests the prospective top men to the limit of their capabilities, as Herr Danim puts it.

The systems of the Daimler-Benz hier-

reasonal initiative on the part of a fraince is reckoned very ingility in tests of sultability for promotion it is a vital factor.

Heinz Damm is of the opinion that it is a vital positions mildway up the Damiler Benz of the company thought worked dut.

At the fourteen day semilar members of the company though are ready to enter hierarchy a sense of creativity is still to a large extent lacking.

Coupled with this factor is the fact fill?

Coupled with this factor is the fact fill?

At the fourteen day semilar members of the company though are ready to enter into discussions with trainees at a momenta in the opinion of the company the continuation is perfect, practical cases are tested untiles for taking a personal initiative are all solved in practice and special aspects increasing all the time.

This training scheme has been going on for ten years at Dalmier-Benz and of the 450 workers who have taken the course only flirty have since terminated their contract with Daintler Benz.

The other members of the seminar.

eighty-five per cont of the total, have stepped across all the stepping-stones and surmounted all the obstacles and made it to the top.

Take one exemple of a hopeful at Daimler-Benz. An engineer aged, 30 is head of the repairs branch at a subsidiary company. For one year he attends courses at night-school in business managemente manifestario del chen tipo dell'

Top niembers of the company are struck by the way in which this engineer's repair shop is run, economically and with excellent returns and low overheads. His name is entered for seminars at a

local technical school He takes further education courses preparing him for fu-

At the age of 36 he becomes manager of the production team at a lorry-building works. Another case: a man who has a good

legree in politics is taken on at the age of 27. He speaks two foreign languages flu-ently. He has bolstered his knowledge of these tongues with lengthy stays in the countries in question.

He starts his career as an expert in the company's economic policy division. After three years in the company he enters the Dainder-Benz seminar. He takes on economic analyses for dealers. After making several journeys, abroad for the company he becomes a departmental head.

of well and father to a Peter Morner

1 . .

#### M TECHNOLOGY

## Electric power and the vehicles of the future

## Neue Presse

I ousewives of the future will drive the children to school or set out on shopping expedition by electromobile. Electric taxis will serve the city centre, delivery vans specially designed for town traffic will keep the air free of exhaust funies, battery-driven buses will cruise almost noiselessly through the streets.

Garages will also lack the all-pervading smell of petrol and diesel oil. When mutorists drive on to the forecourts of the dense city-centre network of garages they will say not "Fill her up" but "Change batteries, please."

This futuristic vision of an urban environment almost free of noise and exhaust finnes could soon become reality, according to a memorandum recently published by the applied research committee of the Federal Republic Research Association.

There are no langer any serious technological difficulties in the way of the development and use of electric fown ears and service vehicles. Even the market prospeets of what, for the time being, cannot but be an extremely short-range vehicle are felt to be excellent.

I the favourite plaything of people in

this country. Statisticians estimate that

there will be 18,6 million private cars in

In a mere five years' time 15.7 million

private cars will aid and abet congestion

on the roads, as opposed to only 10.5 million motor vehicles registered in 1968.

After 1980 the saturation point will

gradually be reached, according to a study published in Frankfurt by the motor

industry association. Congested auto-

balins and through-roads will then at least

no longer be strained to breaking-point.

on a detailed survey conducted by the

IFO industrial research institute of Mu-

nich, permit only one conclusion: that road-building will prove unable to keep

pace with motorisation over the forth-

ed increase in traffic on them.

though not at the present rate.

5.9 and by 1980 to 3.4 per cent.

coming decade.

through-roads.

The industry's figures, which are based

the Federal Republic by 1980.

The number of second cars, typical town vehicles, is continually on the increase. Ninety per cent of rish-hour traffic in this country, of private and estate cars, that is, covers distance of less than

The change from petrol-engined to electric cars, the battery-run variety, for instance, which stores energy from the grid. would conform with the growing trend towards electrification.

Transport as a major consumer would be an ideal and lucrative partner for the electricity authorities. Were a mere ten per cent of the power at present consumed by transport provided in the form of electricity additional capacity would not even need to be installed.

As most local grids do not possess power storage capacity part of the equipment has to be switched off at times when demand is low but this capacity could be utilised and power supplied at low cost for car batteries.

Local government authorities have already "discovered" electric-powered vebicles. In Munich the first bus powered exclusively by electricity in battery form is undergoing trials on regular services. private cars make their break-through,

Battery-powered cars not only give off

on the road will have 1,500-ce and

fistate cars also have a bright future

ahead of them. Them already account for

cars in use. By 1980 they will make up more than half.

#### ON THE ROAD

#### Car registrations ur

I in the six Common Market cont. noise; they are economic too. They have I total of 156,867 garages gen no clutch or gearbox either, which makes average 273 cubic metes (60.1)(§) them easier to handle. When not in moperial gallous) of petrol in 1968.

The average annual turnover at 1/2 ca's 222,000 garages is 1,167 cubs tres (257,000 Imperial gallons). A European garage sells on make.

only aquarter of the petrol markets opposite number in the United Stra Lieu IDD WELT, 25 K.

#### Autobahn signal

Remote-controlled direction units: the first time ever this summer Ar is a numbers and directions will ducce .

From July on, when holiday in the begins in carnest, luminous remotions trolled signs will operate on the and it me,

between Wiesbaden and Frankfurt. 2. ... "Most hold-ups on the autobabi." Rudi Arndt, Hesse Minister of Ta not being indicated quickly enough the new remote-controlled system will be a second ew temote-controlled system was a solve the problem."

The new signs will incorporate and solve the problem. to solve the problem."

nism enabling changes in direction? cated to be made from a central or beauty (Foliner Stadt-Anzeiger, 28 Mp 6 / 2)

# Flatproof tyres by 198

from 1984 on flat tyres will nob 🔯 👵 🗀 worry motorists. In a survey for ing developments over the next be years the Cologne subsidiary of an Ar can tyre manufacturer predicts that 1984 on flatproof tyres will be make the con-

In ten years from now new cars will be longer be supplied with a spare type top speed at which normal tyres or used will be 150 miles an hour and life expectancy of car tyres will by be 100,000 miles, it is forecast.

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 29 Mr)

# Headrests snap

ost headrests are unlikely of vent motorists from sustaining vere spinal injuries in the event of accident, ADAC, the Federal Repub automobile association, stated in a real press release.

Tests conducted by the association show that headrests are unable to stall a impact of a collision at 24 miles an hos They normally snap off. There is also danger of injury from the sharped metal parts of the headrest.

ADAC demands that headrests be my subject to standards specifications. (DH. WILT, 21 May

#### Too many garages

A hicle registration office the municipal of vehicles newly registered has reached ccording to the Flensburg motor new record level. This April 265,465 gf comers represented an increase of per cent on March and 21.6 per cent April 1969.

In the first four months of this ! 809,398 vehicles, including 672,117 f vate cars, were newly registered, 14.8 P. cent more than the corresponding period

(Industriekurier, 26 May 197

#### ministrative structures. Certainly in some localities there is still

nutch to be done. The rate of expansion has been far greater than many people expected. In fact the expansion has been so profound that today the Federal Republic's second Ruhr can stand comparison with the first, the area between the rivers Rhine and Ruhi. Gloomy outlook for roads in the 70s

Looking more closely at the reason for the area between Düsseldorf and Bonn becoming so popular for new and expansive industries it will be noted that firms have been able to set un shop in this area on a fairly free footing with very few powerful engines to increase. By 1980 more than half the 18.6 million vehicles

no exhaust fumes and creats next to no

tion they use no power whatsoever and

generate additional energy during brak-

The disadvantages are that at present

they have a maximum range of sixty

miles and a top speed of thirty to 35

miles an hour. Even then batteries are

Batteries are not the only alternative to

the internal combustion engine, of

course. Fuel cells, electrochemical genera-

tors developing electric power in the ve-

hicle with the aid of certain fuels, could

extend the range to any distance requir-

ed. A great deal of development work

Continued from page 11

improvements, news media and ad-

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 19 May 1970)

remains to be done on them, however,

bulky and weighty as yet.

It is an area with a hinterland and not hemmed in by any boundaries and frontiers that might have checked expansion and cut sales areas. roughly a third of the number of private

It is an area where planning has generally proved to be fertile, that is to say, danners have not given companies false

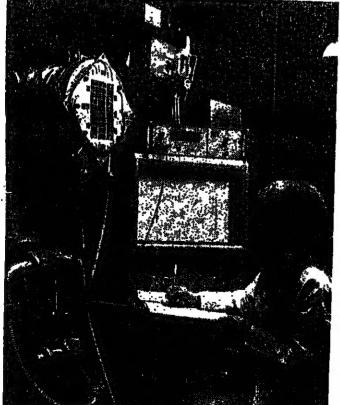
The number of motorcycles and mo-The Bonn-Düsseldorf area has always peds will continue to decline. They will been one in which the market economy increasingly be be bought by young peo-ple who lack the necessary cash to buy a has had a feeling of freedom. It has used this freedom to its advantage with great Peter Odrich Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeltung für Deutschland, 29 May 1970)

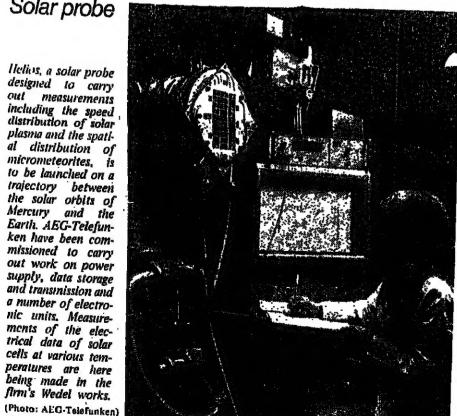
(Kieler Nachrichten, 28 May 1970)

# Solar probe

1,500-ce-plus engines.

The 2,800 miles of autobahn in use at the end of this year are by 1980 to have been increased to a total of more than llelios, a solar probe 5,000 miles and considerable additions designed to carry are to be made to the network of Federal, out measurements state and local authority roads. But this is including the speed distribution of solar unlikely to prove adequate to the expectplasma and the spati-Road traffic, including haulage, is to increase by 350 per cent by 1980, taking al distribution of micrometeorites, is 1961 as base year, while the road netto be launched on a trajectory between by a mere 63 per cent. the solar orbits of Traffic density, if the figures are to be Mercury and the believed, will over the same period in- Earth. AEG-Telefuncrease by 150 per cent on autobahns and ken have been comby 195 per cent on Federal highways and missioned to carry out work on power Private cars will continue to head the supply, data storage list of vehicles on the road. In 1968 they and transmission and accounted for eighty per cent of traffic, a proportion that will continue to increase, nic units. Measure-Between 1962 and 1968 the proportion ments of the electrical data of solar of private cars expressed as a percentage cells at various temof vehicles on the road increased by more peratures are here than ten per cent per annum. By 1975 being made in the firm's Wedel works. the growth rate is expected to decline to





# Welcome to the big time.

The world's first 747s are flying the world's most experienced airline. All the way to The world's first 747s are flying the world's most experienced airlies. All the way to the U.S.A. from London or Frankfurt or Paris or Tokyo, And between Hawaii and California. You're welcome to join in the fun or the place where the big thing is comfort. With two sistes throughout A double-dept seelies, up from complete with upstairs lounge, that's in a first class to like the seelies, and the six of this complement of hosteses. And for all high the contract substant and this complement of hosteses. And for all high it with the seelies as a place. On the airline that makes the paint that a place. On the airline that makes the paint true room to the world.

The place was all the room to the world.





#### OUR WORLD Stately home to house vintage cars

o manufacture of our technological society arouses so much fascination as does the automobile - not only models of the future but also those of the past. There are almost three dozen museums in Europe devoted to the ancestry. of cars, museums where the oldtimers, some twenty, thirty or more years old, find their final peace.

There are eleven collections listed in Great Britain, followed by seven in Fran-!: ce. Including the newly opened collection at Langenburg, there are nine in this country. These include not only vintage cars but also two-wheeler bikes, old carburettor vehicles and ancient piston-driv-

The museums are the collection in the Deutsches Museum in Munich, Stuttgart's Daimler-Benz museum, the BMW Museum in Munich, Augsburgs MAN museum, the Klöckner-Humboldt-Deutz museum in Cologne, Berlin's Solex museum, the twowheeler museum in Neckarsulm and the Mahler collection in Stutteart.

The most recent Federal Republic collection of vintage cars apart from the private collection of a textile salesman in Nettelstedt is the Deutsches Automobil Museum in Langenburg castle.

This is in fact somewhat off the beaten track of international tourism although the Stuttgart-Heilbronn autobahn is a good through road to North Württem-

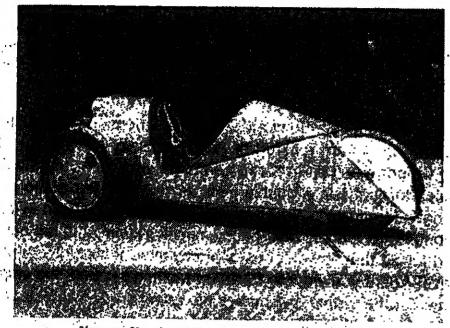
This is set idyllically in the stables of the magnificent castle belonging to the

The idea belifind this museum comes from Richard von Frankenberg with the Prince acting as patron and giving over the former court possessions as a "stable" for the cars. It is planned to make the emphasis of this collection the attractive cars of the twenties and thirties.

The first stage of construction recently opened gives accomodation to 19 cars of which 13 are unique to this collection. The heart of the collection already includes historic rarities. Their value is almost as high as that of the rarest postage

stamp.

The Deutsches Museum granted this collection a valuable Horsch-Tonneau built in 1903-1904 which is virtually a cab with a canopy. Even this early model



nann-Neander 1935 racing car at Langenburg Castle (Photo: Dautsches Auto-Museum Schloss Langenburg)

patients?

markably,"

pose problems to

unwary doctors

oliowing the plaintive cries from be-

missive society, and vainly trying to es-

cape amorous women, there now comes a

The most recent edition of the maga-

zine of the society of registered doctors carries an article headlined: "Sex attacks

on doctors" and posing the question:

"How can I escape the clutches of my

The society had good ground for pub-

the surgery. Obviously our sex-crazed so-

ciety is not going to let men of medicine

Dr Kaspar Roos, president of the doc-

tors' society in Cologne said: "The number of traps in which women patients try

to ensuare their GP's has increased re-

Up until now doctor-patient romances

have been largely the preserve of cheap novels, but now the problem exists in

Dr Roos, commenting on the article, said that it has had to elucidate the wiles

of subtle women patients to protect doctors. Diagnosing attempts at seduction is

The article states that doctors are parti-

cularly easy meat for sex-hungry women

since they are in general very serious-minded men, a little cut off from the

not so easy as diagnosing diseases!

similar complaint from doctors.

sieged postmen, victims of the per-

had a forward mounted 2.5 litre twin Surgery seductresses cylinder engine developing 12 horse power and giving the car a speed of 35 kilometres per hour, or about 22 mph.

One of the fastest automobiles of this time was the twin-seater Berliet, which gained third place at the first Targa-Florio race in Sicily in 1906.

The beautifully kept Darracq from 1913 with its 1.4 litre four-cylinder engine developing 13 horse power is just as valuable. The legendary Bugatti 22 in its Grand

Prix form is still today a most pictoresque

Porsche gave the Langenburg collection a 2.6 litre Austro-Daimler dating from 1923. Whereas Huschke von Hanstein put a Porsche formula I car from 1962 at the disposal of the collection.

personnally a Lancid-Lambea, a soft-top convertible touring car, which in the twenties was technologically particularly interesting.

Another addition to the collection is a curious vehicle from Neumann-Neander. Alongside this is a small Steyr coupé type 55 dating from 1938, which was once Käthe von Nagy's favourite car.

From a technical point of view the heavy Maybach, the only "transforma-tion cabriol" weighing two and a half tons is particularly interesting.

is particularly interesting.
So is the 1938-1939 "K-Wagen" built by Professor Kamm on a Mercedes V-170 ssis which in those days was particuläfly streamlined.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 16 May 1970)

# Police demand beds on riot duty

Bonn on such decisions there are often long nights without a bed and often with nothing to eat.

During a recent state visit to Bons the stream of the adity resembled scenes of beging from century etchings.

Doorbells were rung at many hours and ethausted police officers attend of water and a slice of break in some streets apportantials allowants for set up. Bonn housewives made soup and coffee, giving their charitable gifts to the police in the street.

This situation could well be repeated in

This situation could well be repeated in Bonn every time there is a state visit. The Bonn police force is under pressure all the will continue to have to sleep on the floor time, and safety precautions for VIP's are for some time to come. becoming more and more stringent.

quite convinced that whereas visiting

Whenever there is a state visit to Bonn by a foreign head of state North Rhine-Westphialla's police officers man future a record number of police officers will be drafted under the unwary general practitioner:

The society's article names several types of women who pose problems for the unwary general practitioner:

The special reserves that have to be sways to the chair in her tight trousers, atrikes a sexy pose and invites the doctor Members of the force in Boan are less bothered about the threat to the lives of drafted in project him.

The special reserves that have to be sways to the chair in her tight trousers, strikes a sexy pose and invites the doctor force the moral of the lives of the lives of drafted in the special reserves that have to be sways to the chair in her tight trousers, strikes a sexy pose and invites the doctor to examine her, Her intentions are so the moral of the

PROBLEM PATIENT TWO: The Baby Doll. She hat biggers biby eyes and knows how the set them. The ran quickly convide the decree that she is helpless and he is represented.

PROBLEM PATIENT THREE: The wit She comes to the surgery in the best of health and spirits and chart up the doctor, felling him the latest jokes and keeping him preoccupied. This type hop it that her charm and high spirits will captivate the poor GP.

There are other dangerous types for the physician who is not on his guard, for instance the regular customer who does not want to be dured (if she was ill in the first place).

(Lübecker Nachrichten, 22 May 1970) Venture".

#### **NEWS IN BRIE** Badminton needs greater financial support Sleep worker

An official who falls asken of the honours they might otherwise matter by the Labour Court in leave reaped because of a subterfuge to according to a report from the which old stars of thirty or so tend to deration of Federal Republication. deration of Federal Republic Mesort.

Unions.
Take, for instance, badminton, in The legal wrangle began in the highlight the agoing aces with their cuptown Hall on 30 June 1967 reloards full of cups and shields and bunddepartmental head took an impries of awards arranged in neat parcels are snooze. His contrary to contratedom to be seen in tournaments.

was repeated on 21 August 1961. It looks suspiciously as if they are His colleagues in the office representing direct comparison with up-andunauthorised forty winks both incoming youngsters, yet they suddenly official was after the second unaterialise at championships and again win dismissed without notice. At the day on the strength of their greater-

departmental head really took experience.

The reasons for dismissal will When the clique of old stars rest on disturbed him greatly were "sketheir laurels moves to give youngsters a the office as a result of taking schance have obviously not met with sucalcohol in office hours" and "incess. Aiding the youngsters is the very nation towards superiors" in antiess, they could do to keep the old firm in business even though they run the risk to justify the action. The official went before the lof defeat.

court where the municipal anti-Thirty-year-olds certainly are increascould prove neither the drunkenningly taking rests during the season, not
the insubordination. The dismissal all of them, perhaps, but is fair number,
notice was revoked by the combined sports association has to find its
altered to dismissal with notice.

(Hannoversche Aligemeine, 22 km work, either directly or indirectly.

Take badminton in Hamburg, for in-tance. On 13 and 14 June the Hamburg ladminton Association is organising its Eva unadorne attition Association is organising its

ajor Rolf Kristen, based with Gollow. In addition the results of the Hamburg singles championships on 30 lautern took a picture of his 30 pictount.

The barber set up the lifesize pictous his salon. And the Luftwaffe, to who have a picture is attached an enquiry!

Live Unit 4 in Landstuhl near blook in addition the results of the Hamburg singles championships on 30 lautern took a picture of his 30 pictount.

The total number of points scored in the four events will decide the seeding. The salon. And the Luftwaffe, to who have a picture of the seeding of the seeded a player must have taken year-old Major Kristen is attached an enquiry!

This is a fair system providing equal an enquiry!

an enquiry!

Major-General Günther Rall, apportunities for all 1,300 Hamburg badMajor Kristen's superior officer of the photo to be detrimental to that least. Only a few are good enough to

But the Bonn Defence Minising They are the same names that have quite clearly that what Bundeswell gured in the championship placings for bers and their wives do in the distinct the past fifteen years (Hamburg Badminton Association was set up in private lives is their own business. name of the Air Force. private lives is their own business. 1955) plus a number of younger players. Eva Kristen had not, after all business whose improved performance has so far, any secrets ... at least no milist and been noticed.

(STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 22 Mgf | "They are the people on whose account

# Untidy men They are the people on whose account we are mainly organising the tolirnaments," says Richard Lippert, who has been fixtures secretary of the association of the past five years and has been confirmed in office for another two.

on in this country do very his make themselves attractive ing to the maker of a leading but cosmetics.

The cosmetic firm contends the per cent of men in the Federal Replayers.

At 28 you ought long since to have

per cent of men in the Pederal Rep. "At 28 you ought long since to have have never used products to be superseded by younger players," he themselves up and make themselves up and make themselves up and make themselves ago Glahn, who is six foot sample. "At 28 you ought long since to have club, PSV Hanover, which he has trained for years.

A few weeks ago Glahn, who is six foot three and a half and weight sixteen stone (Photo: Schirner)

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concludes that everyone is to some extent, the association, the clubs, individual players and the authorities.

of resigning. He was at loggerheads with the association on matters of policy. But he was persuaded to stay on and now the committee has changed almost completely and there is no longer any trouble. "But the clubs are still not playing the ball. You have to beg and wheedle for

every little thing."
This year, for instance, he wants for the first time to work out a complete fixture list for the entire season. So far clubs have made do with arranging encounters by word of mouth, postponing them and cancelling them as often as not.

Lipport asked all clubs to let him know what days they play on, when and where. The deadline expired last week, by which time twenty out of 41 clubs had responded. Fixtures will thus continue to be a hit and miss, affair.

The shortage of gymnasiums that can be used for badminton must be the despair of organisers. When new halls are built lines are seldom marked or holes provided for the posts of the net.

He goes on to outline the design for a hall specially for badminton. It contains seven pitches, one alongside the other. All necessary, equipment is plain but practi-

A metal-roofed structure, it would be about 65 yards long and shaped like an outsize loaf of bread. The only existing structure along Also continuents for a

n East Berlin this country's once so

successful judo team, disappointingly

dethroned after becoming European

champions in 1967 and 1969, finally

slumped to the status of a one-man band.

feated Ruska on points. 10 10 11 1 1 1 1

try's honour.

Two years ago Lippert was on the point

Porsche in the lead

Porsche cars won, as predicted, the ADAC 1,000-kilometre race at the Nürburgring. Kurt Ahrens (22) came in first. This was the seventh of eleven races and Porsche have already come on top in the world championship for manufacturers. In the picture: Rodriguez (21), Siffert (20) and Ahrens (20) just after the start. (Photo: AP)

example of this gigantic Nissen hut is in each season the association is penniless

"We had the plans from Denmark, an architect, a source of cash and even the approval of the clubs and then the authorties went and refused planning permission on the ground that the building would not fit into the city skyline."

Cash continues to be a problem. "Each of the three tournaments will cost about 1,000 Marks." he says. Friendlies, league fixtures and inter-city contests soak up even more funds, not to mention the cost of hiring halls and so on. At the end of

and the problems greater.

In the long run a hall of their own is the only solution for badminton players. Fixtures would then be able to be accommodated without trouble and younger players would be the main beneficiaries. Training courses could then be run far more often! A paid trainer is avnilable. Hans Jürgen Pickertz lias taken over as youth trainer! Lippert himself is also head coach of the association and hopes this autumn to take the A licence as a trainer.

(DIE WELT, 26 May 1970) terral appropriate in the expense of an deep

two pounds, took over the new Wolfsburg

judo training centre too. "Two or three

of our youngsters will do well at the 1971

world championships in Ludwigshafen and the 1972 Olympic tournament in Munich," he reckons.

Klaus Glahn, an electrician by trade,

has always been keen to achieve the aims he sets himself. When trying to explain

Klaus Glahn,

Klaus Glatun, the best judg technician in Europe, twice bear world heavyweight champion Willem Ruska of Holland to settle an old score and defend this country ner, seem and



the one-man band in judo

> the secret of defeating world-ranking Japanese he talks in terms of spirit. An athlete who is completely fit can always use up his last drop of energy.
>
> His apprenticeship in Japan has been extremely useful. "Judo in Japan," he says, "Is hard work, very hard. In Tokyd every contestant is tortured, particularly us Europeans. But once you have stood your ground in Japan - and they do not stop training until the opponent is almost

mastered the art." Glahn, who was in Japan for several months in 1963, 1964 and 1966, has succeeded on more than one occasion. But he is still not satisfied. At the beginning of next year I would like to go back to Japan for another two or three

unconscious on the mat - you have

Up till the finals Glahn won against every opponent: Archetti of Italy, Vanek of Czechoslovakia, Ruska of the Netherlands (who later reached the final by way of the plate competition) and Heinz Schulze of the GDR.

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